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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

DECEMBER, 1916



First Prize S. C. Ancona Cockerel, Madison Square Garden, N. Y. 1915-16. Bred and owned by H. C. Sheppard
Berea, Ohio. (See page 63)

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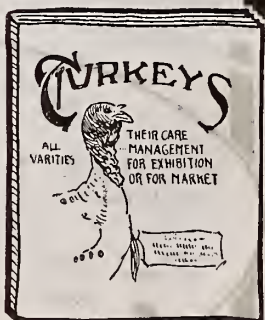
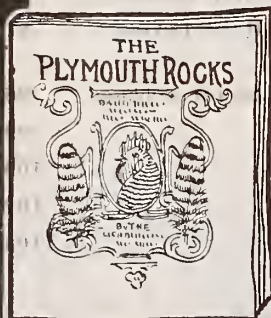
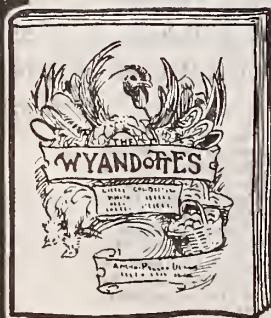
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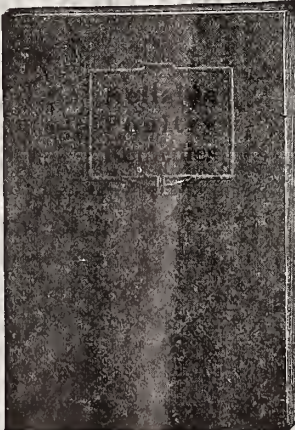
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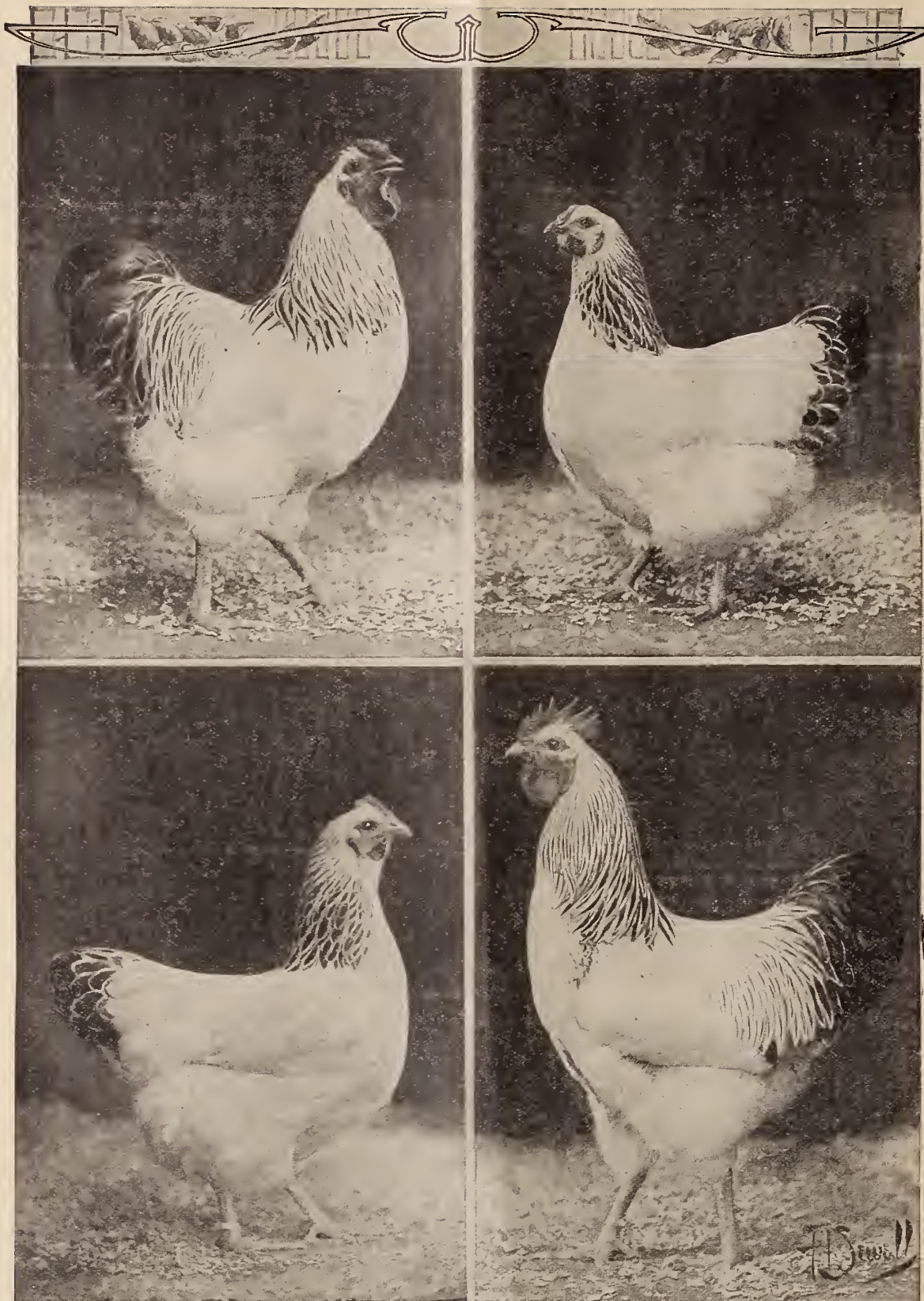
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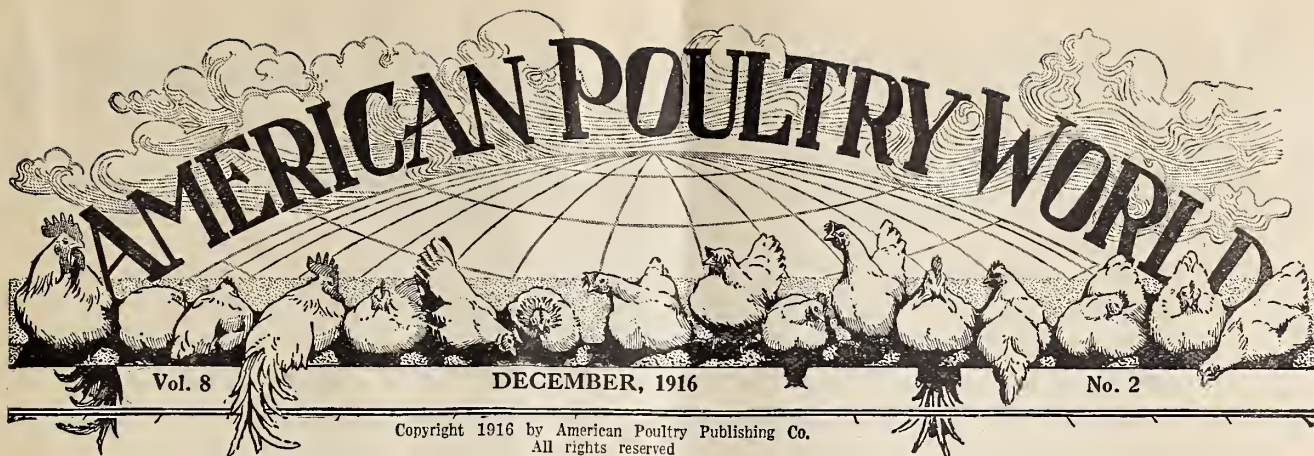
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FIRST PRIZE WINNERS, NEW YORK STATE FAIR, SYRACUSE, SEPTEMBER 11-16, 1916
 COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKEREL ^{1st} PULLET, COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL ^{1st} HEN
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BY A. O. SCHILLING

It was about the middle of November that we journeyed to Berea, Ohio, for the purpose of visiting the home of Sheppard's famous Anconas and to spend a day with our friend, H. C. Sheppard, whom we have known for years and whom we recognize as one of America's best Ancona breeders of the present day. Dame Nature was wearing her fleecy, white winter blanket for the first time this season, and conditions were not entirely favorable for producing the best impression when one's object was to inspect a poultry establishment of this kind. Although winter has her charms and thrills, yet her first visits are oftentimes not the most welcome, especially when accompanied by cold, bleak winds as was the case at the time of our visit to Berea. Even the birds and animals of the farm-yards express their discomfort under such conditions. However, upon our arrival we found everything in shape and Mr. Sheppard's standard-bred fowls comfortably housed in their winter quarters, where they did not seem to pay any attention to the transformation which had taken place in the landscape.

After an all-night ride to Cleveland, we boarded an early morning suburban trolley for Berea, which is located twelve miles from Cleveland on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Big Four railroad lines. Berea is a college center and the home of the Baldwin-Wallace College, famous for its music, although the other arts and sciences are taught also. We understand that some twelve hundred students are enrolled at the present time, and the buildings present a stately appearance, being built of stone from the local quarries, which are reputed to be the largest in the world, producing what is known as Berea grit.

Mr. Sheppard's farm is about one mile out of Berea, on an electric line running through to Cleveland. This, in connection with the shipping facilities afforded by the two railroad lines, the Big Four and Baltimore & Ohio, affords Mr. Sheppard splendid shipping facilities.

Before leaving the trolley which brought us to Berea, we inquired of the conductor how to reach the Sheppard plant. The information was quickly forthcoming, as the farm was in view from where we stood. That Mr. Sheppard is a firm believer in advertising, was made quite evident by the prominent sign-boards bearing the farm name, which were visible from all sides, being easily readable from the different points of the compass. Everyone in this locality evidently knows where the home of Sheppard's famous Anconas is located.

The approach to the farm creates a very favorable impression, as the buildings are modern and well arranged. However, it was not so much these that we came to see. What interested us most was to get an answer to the following question: How has this fancier-breeder succeeded with his poultry business?

To answer this question fully is rather a difficult matter. In fact, to appreciate exactly why certain rules and methods are successful, one must understand the man who puts them into force. Yet one of the main objects of our visit was to gather information that would be helpful to others who are venturing into the poultry business, and I hope that at least some of the information we gathered may be of value to them. This is one of the duties of a poultry journal, and is in line with their endeavors to make the industry bigger and better.

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This view represents part of the plant known as "The Home of Sheppard's Famous Anconas." It is shown in winter costume, having been taken just after November's first snowfall when we spent a day with Mr. Sheppard, and truly enjoyed seeing his cockerels, pullets, cocks and hens comfortably housed in their winter quarters.—A. O. Schilling.

Methods and Systems of Judging



A Discussion of the Merits and Demerits of the Comparison and Score-Card Methods. Believes Uniform Method of Judging Should Be Adopted That Will Include the Good Features of Both the Present Systems, Also That Scale of Points May Become Important Part of a More Advanced System of Judging

By JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

PART II.

COMPARISON judging came into favor at the largest shows about ten years before it was even recognized in the Standard of Perfection as an authorized method of applying the Standard. The American Poultry Association withheld its sanction from the comparison system until the revision of 1905. Then it gave recognition by including in the "Instructions to Judges", instructions as to what was required of them "in applying the comparison system." These special instructions aimed plainly to secure a careful examination of specimens in comparison judging, where the judge does not record his finding, as in score card judging where he records cuts section by section as he proceeds. The occasion for this insistence upon attention to detail was the common practice of judges working by comparison, basing their judgments upon merit in one section or a few sections without careful consideration of faults elsewhere, and of giving little attention to birds that, on cursory inspection, seemed to them not of a quality to entitle them to consideration as possible winners.

Although what would usually be considered the best informed and most influential elements among judges and breeders have appeared as far as one may judge on generalities, to approve the comparison rather than the score card method, it is none the less a fact that when it came to a question of formal action by the American Poultry Association, the members of that organization have never been willing to put the comparison system on a footing of equality with the score card system which it originated when it began to make standards. Its attitude toward comparison judging is an attitude of toleration made necessary by its failure to fully develop its system of score card judging and by its lack of control of shows and of judges. In the last edition of the Standard, this note is appended to its instructions to comparison judges: "Under the comparison system, judges must deduct the full valuation of the cuts in all sections, where a specified cut is made under the heading of 'Cutting for Defects.'" This is equivalent to requiring that judges shall score birds as to all points mentioned in the list of cuts for defects. To what extent that is practical

does not concern us at this point. What we are considering is the attitude of the American Poultry Association toward comparison judging. The members, generally, have never felt satisfied that it was a system of such merit that it should be put on the same plane with the Association's own official system of score card judging.

As between the "official score card" and the "decimal score card", the support for the latter has come mostly from New England where both cards have been in common use ever since the decimal card was introduced, and where most judges use either card. Opposition to the decimal card has been based principally on the fact that the scale of points in the decimal system is the same for all kinds and breeds of poultry, while the A. P. A. system has twenty-one different scales of points. At every revision of the Standard, from the time the decimal card was devised until the 1910 revision, an effort was made by advocates of the decimal system to have it recognized and endorsed by the American Poultry Association, but the argument that has always prevailed against it has been the claim that the scale of points being the fundamental thing in score card judging, it is manifestly impossible that the same scale of cuts should suit two different scales of points. The fallacy in this argument is the assumption that the scale of points is the basis of score card judging.

What is a scale of points?

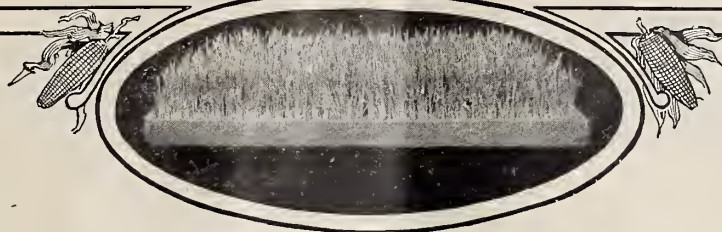
In the article in the last issue I defined it briefly as a list of the points to be considered in breeding and judging, with a numerical value assigned to each to indicate its value relative to other points and to the whole. Strictly speaking, that definition is not accurate. As applied to things as complex in character as Standard poultry, a scale of points is not such a list as described, but represents an effort to make such a list. As a result of such an effort, a scale of points is always interesting, and in a general way, consideration of the values in scales of points serves to illustrate and emphasize the ideas of good judges and breeders as to the comparative importance of different sections and characters, but it is practically impossible to make scales of points and percentage scales of cuts that

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In a class of fifteen Buff Orpington cocks at the 1915-1916 Madison Square Garden Show, Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass., won second and fourth prizes. The picture of the second prize cock, published last month (page 8) showed his excellent type. Mr. Delano regarded his fourth prize winner, shown above, as among the best individuals he has ever exhibited, and he remarked that he was worthy of being shown to the poultrymen of the country, even though he did not win a higher place. This specimen was remarkable for his plumage development and color. One can appreciate his qualities only by personal observation. His type was truly Orpington in many ways, and he had a marvelous back and saddle. From year to year Owen Farms produce the right sort of birds to carry off the honors for their customers as well as themselves—A. O. Schelling.

Cheaper Rations For The Flock



It Is Poor Economy To Stint Your Fowls Either In Quantity Or Quality Of Feed. Mashs And Green Foods Will Reduce The Cost Of The Ration Without Impairing Its Value—Advantages Of Using Sprouted Oats—How To Produce Them Successfully—Get Rid Of Non-Producers—Other Valuable Suggestions

By HOMER W. JACKSON, Special Contributor

THERE is a handsome profit to be made in the production of table fowls and eggs, even at present prices of foods.

The enterprising poultry keeper, however, will make special efforts to reduce cost of production under the present conditions. It is possible to do this in several ways, without in any manner affecting either the quantity or quality of the eggs produced, or of the table fowls marketed.

It is necessary in this connection to warn against ill-advised efforts to economize. There is a general complaint among dealers now, that eggs are distinctly inferior in quality, apparently due to the fact that producers are not feeding their hens properly, either stinting them in the quantity or in the quality of the grains used.

This is the poorest kind of economy. Sort the fowls over and cull out the loafers, the old birds and the unprofitable layers. If necessary, sell off part of the flock and be sure to give suitable rations to the hens you keep, if you expect them to produce eggs profitably and if the quality is to be kept up. There are a number of ways in which the cost of feeding fowls can be reduced without any injurious effects.

Corn, which is much cheaper than wheat or oats, can be used in decidedly larger proportions than is commonly believed to be true. It is true that hens heavily fed on corn are liable to become overfat, but this is due not so much to the fact that corn is more fattening than other grains, as that the kernels are so large and so easily picked up that overeating and idleness are encouraged.

Where cracked corn is fed in deep litter, so that the fowls have to scratch for all they get and spend considerable time doing it, it can be fed in almost any desired proportion with nothing but favorable results.

At the present prices of grains, barley can be substituted for wheat at a big saving. In some markets, a bushel of barley costs only about half as much as a bushel of wheat, while its feeding value is only slightly less. In many sections, barley is cheaper than oats, which is also on account of the smaller percentage of waste, and where it is used freely, oats may be omitted from the ration or used simply for the sake of variety.

With rye at present prices, it can be fed to advantage. Whole rye is not very palatable to fowls and they will seldom eat it in that form. Ground rye, however, can be added to the mash mixture to the amount of 10 or 15 per cent. and the cost thus materially reduced.

Mashes Reduce the Cost of the Ration

Another means of reducing feed bills is to use mashs more

freely. A good mash mixture not only costs less than whole grains, pound for pound, but it goes farther. Fifty per cent. of the day's ration can safely be fed in the form of dry mash, and where this is done it will be found that noticeably less food will be required than where a larger proportion of whole grains is fed.

An important advantage in the feeding of mash is that where it is used the ration is better balanced and for that reason is more efficient. A ration consisting exclusively of whole grains and meat scrap may be properly balanced from a theoretical point of view, but it would not be as readily digested as a part meal ration and for that reason would prove more expensive.

A certain proportion of whole grain in the ration is essential to the health of the fowls, but beyond this point it is cheaper to have the grains ground at a mill than to have the fowls do it.

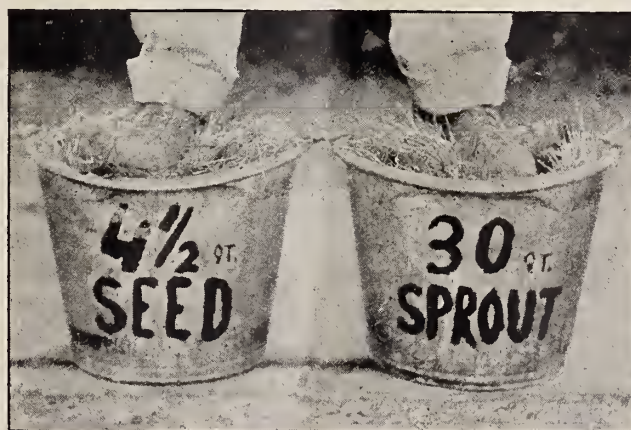
The mash mixture can be cheapened in various ways, such as the use of ground rye, an increased proportion of gluten feed and less meat scrap and the addition of shredded or meal-fed alfalfa. In adding coarse fibrous meals to the mash, however, remember that fowls do not digest crude fibre and are injured by being forced to consume too large proportions of this bulky, innutritious stuff. In general, it is better for the fowls and more economical for the breeder to introduce bulk in the form of succulent green stuff.

Green Food is Inexpensive

Regardless of cost, the poultry ration should contain a liberal proportion of succulent green food in order to keep the fowls in the best of health. For the most part, moreover, the digestible nutrients supplied in the form of green food are less expensive than in any other form. Mangels, cabbage, small potatoes, turnips, sprouted oats and even ensilage, may be fed to excellent advantage.

One of the best sources of green food, and one which can be made available at any time, is sprouted oats. It has been shown repeatedly, that a pound of oats when sprouted, will weigh three or four pounds, and when properly prepared, is highly palatable to the fowls. No one claims that a pound of sprouted oats contains any more nutrients than when fed dry, but without doubt they are much more readily digested. Moreover, sprouted oats are highly palatable, and fowls will leave almost any other kind of feed for them. As everyone knows, palatability is a highly important factor in feeding for best results.

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This photograph and the one used in the heading were taken by Dexter P. Upham, Asbury Park, N. J. Mr. Upham says: "This picture speaks for itself. 4 1/2 quarts of seed oats grew in four days so that the sprouts filled two fifteen-quart pails. The 'sod' is 3 feet square and grew in four days to be over 6 inches in height. Sprouted oats are the best and cheapest all-round poultry feed. They increase egg production, strengthen the fertility of hatching eggs, develop fast growth in young chicks, cut the feed bill in half and should be fed every day in the year." There are many poultrymen who agree with Mr. Upham's last statement.

What Five Laying Contests Have Taught Us



A Summary Of Data Secured During Five Laying Contests At The Missouri State Experiment Station At Mountain Grove. Interesting Tables Show Yearly Pen And Individual Records, Average Egg Production, Cost Of Feed, Weight, Profit, Etc. S. C. White Leghorn Wins Fifth Contest With 275 Eggs.

BY C. T. PATTERSON

BEGINNING November 1st, 1911, and closing October 31st, 1916, five annual egg laying contests were conducted on the grounds of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove. During this time 401 pens have been entered, composed of 2,600 hens of 47 varieties, from 37 states and 8 foreign countries. Some special contests have been held and a few pens dropped out during the progress of the contests. The ones here reported were in the regular contests and completed the year.

The 2600 hens consumed 195,351 pounds of feed, of which about one-third was mash and two-thirds grain, and laid 391,326 eggs, which is about two eggs for each pound of feed consumed. Each hen (averaged) ate 75 pounds of feed and laid 150 eggs. It is worthy of note that the average price of one egg, and one pound of feed were about the same; i. e., when eggs are $1\frac{1}{2}$ c each, feed is $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, and when eggs are 2c each, feed is 2c per pound, etc. Therefore, costs, profits, etc., can be estimated better in eggs than in dollars. It will be seen that 75 eggs pay the average hen's feed for each year, and 15 eggs are estimated to pay other costs except labor. Then 90 eggs pay for feed and maintenance, and the hen which lays 100 eggs is 10 eggs profit, the hen which lays 150 eggs is 60 eggs profit, and worth six times as much as the hen which lays 100 eggs.

There were 214 hens which laid less than 75 eggs per year, which is one out of every 12 hens which did not pay for her feed. There were 305 hens which laid over 200 eggs per year, which is one out of every 8.5 hens which laid 200 eggs or over.

In order to determine the influence of certain characteristics on egg production, the following observations were made:

All white varieties averaged 156 eggs per year.
All black varieties averaged 148 eggs per year.
All buff varieties averaged 141 eggs per year.
All parti-colored varieties averaged 133 eggs per year.
All rose comb varieties averaged 147 eggs per year.
All single comb varieties averaged 141 eggs per year.
All varieties laying white shelled eggs averaged 141 eggs per year.
All varieties laying brown shelled eggs averaged 137 eggs per year.
All varieties with smooth shanks averaged 142 eggs per year.
All varieties with feathered shanks averaged 114 eggs per year.

The 2600 hens weighed 12,958 pounds, or an average of 5 pounds each, but the average of the 47 varieties, one hen of each, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. From the first to the last of the contests, all hens gained 1,422 pounds, or a gain of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per hen. It was noted, however, that the hens were as heavy about the middle as at the end of the contest, which is accounted for by the moulting condition of the hens on November 1st.

During the five years, 265 hens died, which is a little over

10%. The hens which died weighed 1,392 pounds, and as 1,422 pounds were gained, the gain and loss almost balance, or in other words, if hens are kept and sold on November first, the gain in weight is balanced by loss in birds. If hens are sold in June or July the loss is half and gain in weight just as much as in November.

There were 5,301 hens that went broody, or an average of two times for each hen in the contests. All varieties where hens averaged going broody four or more times, averaged 132 eggs per hen, while the varieties having no broodiness averaged 125 eggs. The varieties going broody from one to four times laid highest averages of eggs.

The eggs by all different varieties averaged 24.8 ounces per dozen. It is interesting to note that the eggs laid by all varieties are nearer the same size than the hens which laid them. The White Plymouth Rocks are twice as large as the White Leghorns, yet they lay eggs about the same size.

The same houses and yards were used in all contests, the birds all being under the same conditions. The houses were of the shutter front type, having windows on each side with shutter ventilator in the center. The yards were 30 x 120 feet, with wheat for fall and winter green food and oats for spring. This could not be considered in the feed ration.

The feed ration in each contest was composed of both grain and mash, which totaled about two parts grain to one part mash. The ration which gave best results is as follows:

Equal parts of cracked corn and whole wheat for grain food.

Equal parts of ground oats, wheat bran, shorts, or middlings, corn meal and beef scraps for mash, with 1 pound fine table salt to each 100 pounds of mash. During the heavy laying season 5 pounds of bone meal, and during the moulting season 5 pounds of O. P. oil meal were added to each 100 pounds of mash. Grit, oystershell and water were before the hens at all times.

The trapnests were visited by the attendant five to seven times per day according to the season of the year.

Two-thirds of the eggs were laid in the first half of the day and two-thirds of the eggs were laid in the first half of the year.

The yearly prizes for pens and individuals were as follows:

	Variety	Eggs Laid	Average
First Contest	R. C. Reds	1,043	208
Pen	White Rock	281	
Individual	S. C. W. Leghorns	2,073	207.3
Second Contest	R. C. W. Leghorn	261	
Pen	S. C. W. Leghorns	2,304	230.4
Individual	S. C. W. Leghorn	286	
Third Contest	Barred Rocks	1,050	210
Pen	Buff Wyandotte	247	
Individual	Barred Rocks	1,185	237
Fourth Contest	S. C. W. Leghorn	275	
Pen			
Individual			

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MR. C. T. PATTERSON

Director Patterson is well-known on account of his work at the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, where the fifth annual egg laying contest closed Oct. 31st, the sixth now being in full swing. Mr. Patterson's complete report of the five past contests appears herewith.



Pointers About Breeding White Rocks



One Of The Most Successful Breeders Answers Fourteen Questions About His Method Of Producing His Noted Winners, Which Will Be Read With Interest. His Views About Line-Breeding, Double-Mating, Size, Weight, Value of Type And Color. The Importance Of Shape Of Comb And Color Of Eyes And Shanks

BY H. W. HALBACH

No. 1.—The Standard describes the color of White Plymouth Rock legs as "rich yellow." Is it your opinion that the specimen with the yellowest shanks should be given the preference, when the color reaches the depth of orange? Would you consider the red color that is often found on the sides of shanks between the hard scales of the front and back, a defect? Please give reasons.

In answering this question will say I believe it is always best to "stay in the middle of the golden fiddle." Therefore, I prefer a good rich yellow-legged bird. Except sometimes for the breeding pen, I would not give a bird preference that answers the description of orange-colored leg, unless in other respects he is superior. I do not believe in a light-colored leg by any means, but want a good clean bright-looking, smooth, yellow scale. There is a great difference in the quality of the scales, some being rather rough looking and "ridgy like," while others are very smooth and lie firm and close. The latter are much to be preferred, as they are not nearly as liable to be subject to stubs. Regarding red in color of shanks, or rather on the side of shanks and in front, will say that I think the 1910 Standard was much better in this section than the 1915 Standard as it explained that red showing was not a defect in males. Candidly, some red ought to show, as invariably we find that the male possessing red in shank coloring is more vigorous and stronger than a bird not possessing this extra strength of color.

No. 2.—In view of the demand for large fowls for market purposes, is there any danger ahead for White Rocks because of the selection of breeders that are above standard weights? In other words, will unusual size harm the breed?

Unusual size is not to be especially desired and if one keeps on building up size without paying the strictest attention to egg yield, he is liable to lose out in the latter, which would certainly be a step backward. I have some extremely large hens that are also splendid layers, and perhaps with careful selection it would be possible to build up a flock much heavier than standard, but this I do not aim to do. Rather it is my aim to have birds about standard weight when in just fairly good condition, so that they will weigh about 1-2 to 1 pound more when fattened into good show condition. A bird of this size is not only exceptionally profitable as a layer, but has size enough to bring good money when its usefulness is over, which in White Rocks I believe is a longer period than is the case with any other variety or breed. I have hens six years old doing good work as layers.

No. 3.—How important do you consider eye color in the selection of breeding birds? Why?

On this subject the writer will perhaps be considered a sort of crank. The fact is, I have never bred a single White Rock female that did not have

a good red or bay eye. And in this same period I have used but three or four males that did not have good strong eyes and these three or four would be passed by most breeders and judges as having a fair bay eye. One thing has resulted from following this plan, namely good eyes were established so that rarely do we find a poor eyed bird. I would not advise everyone to follow just in this path, and in starting over again with only a few birds I would much prefer a poor eyed bird with splendid type and color to a good eyed bird with poor type. However, to me a fine rich intelligent eye is very appealing.

No. 4.—In breeding to produce exhibition cockerels, how many points should the comb of the ideal breeding male possess? What is the effect on the combs of the offspring in breeding from males having six points? Would you rather breed from a male with too few points or too many points on comb?

To all parts of the above question I will say, "It all depends." First of all, one should look over the combs of the females to be mated with the male. The points to consider are whether they are too high, too low, whether coarse, looped, of bad texture, etc. Some breeders, and altogether too many judges, look only on the serrations and general outline of the comb. But the things that mean real superior quality are a genuine good outline and the fine finishing touches, such as good texture, being well set on head, and smoothness and freedom from wrinkles. Suppose the females you wish to mate have too few serrations. If I do not absolutely know the breeding, I would rather have a male with a six point comb to breed than one with four serrations. In answer to the question which the writer prefers, a six point or a four point comb, will say it would make absolutely no difference to me one way or the other provided the combs were on a par otherwise as regards texture, smoothness, proper size and general outline, unless my females had too many or too few serrations, in which case I would select the male birds to balance their combs.

No. 5.—Is it possible to produce a satisfactory percentage of exhibition cockerels and pullets from the same mating? Do you consider it is possible to produce as many good cockerels and as many good pullets from a single mating as from matings that are put together with the sole aim of producing high class cockerels or high class pullets?

Some years back when "Halbach's White Rocks" started on the road to fame, I had an idea that it really did require two different matings to produce the best in cockerels and pullets. I held to this theory for a long time and cannot say that I have altogether given it up, although certainly, in

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On his poultry plant at Watgord, Wis., Mr. H. W. Halbach produces some of the choicest White Plymouth Rocks that are bred. He has been interested in poultry practically all his life, and in connection with his business of conducting a general merchandise store in a country town, he purchased tons of poultry and eggs and re-sold them. He tried many varieties with varying success, but some eighteen or twenty years ago he saw some White Plymouth Rocks and soon had some of them. Since then he has devoted himself to the development of the "Halbach Strain" of White Plymouth Rocks. We are pleased to recommend him to our readers who, no doubt, will greatly enjoy his answers to questions pertaining to the breeding of White Plymouth Rocks, which are published here-with.

When Making a Start



Which?



An Article That Is Meant to Offer Timely Suggestions or Advice to Beginners and Novices Who Are To Embark in the Standard-Bred Poultry Business Or Who Wish To Improve the Quality Of Their Present Flocks

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor

FIRST, let us suppose that the reader is to make an entirely new start—that he or she has no fowls at present, and is in doubt whether to make a beginning by the purchase of adult fowls, mated for breeding results, or by the purchase of eggs for hatching or day-old chicks.

Another question arises here, to wit: What is the reader seeking to accomplish? Is it your desire to embark in the market or commercial branch, so-called, of the poultry business, or is it your wish to breed strictly standard fowl, either for personal pleasure or exhibition—that is, specimens bred as closely as possible to the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection?

If you are planning to raise fowl and produce eggs for the daily market, the question of how you shall start, whether with breeders, hatching eggs or day-old chicks, is not so important, though in this case, it is truly important that the stock, eggs or chicks shall be pure-bred, so to speak, and it is vitally important that they shall be healthy, vigorous and of standard weight, or the products of such fowls or flocks. Make no mistake about that.

Even in producing eggs for market, or broilers, fryers, roasters or capons, you can not make good progress with debilitated breeding stock or with hatching eggs or chicks produced by such flocks.

But this article, limited in length, is to treat mainly of the best course to be pursued by the man or woman who wishes to make a safe and profitable start in the breeding of standard fowl, bred closely to the requirements of the Standard of Perfection, either for personal pleasure or for exhibition—the choicest specimens of the flock to be exhibited by the owner, or to be sold at comparatively high prices, to be exhibited by customers.

By comparative-ly high prices is meant prices that range from ten to fifty times above the best prices obtainable for prime fowls produced by up-to-date methods for table use—that is, for the daily market. At present, 75 cents to \$1.50 each, are obtainable for choice market fowls for table use, these prices varying with the markets. In the nearby village market they sell, as a matter of course, at far lower prices than they do in the large city where transportation charges are to be added, where two or three new profits figure in the final

price, where high rents are paid, etc.

On the other hand, the breeder of standard fowl, bred closely to the Standard of Perfection, as regards meeting its requirements, is able to secure from \$5.00 to \$50.00 each for choice specimens, especially so if they are line-bred and possess the power to reproduce themselves in profitable percentages, when correctly mated for these results.

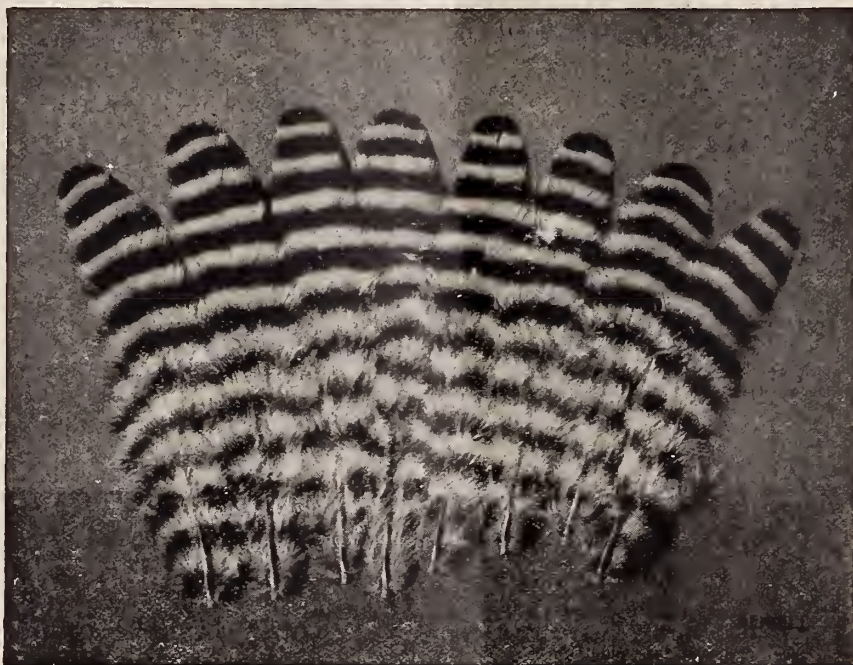
We repeat, that this article—which can only touch on the high points of the problem—is to be devoted mainly to the question of which to start with—with properly mated breeders, bought of some reliable poultryman, or with eggs for hatching, bought from the same or an equally reliable poultryman, or with day-old chicks from a well-established strain or flock.

First and foremost, if you, reader, wish to get well started in the breeding of choice standard fowl, you must select a poultryman with whom to place your order, who owns an established strain—that is, a family of line-bred fowl of your favorite variety that has been successfully inbred for a number of years, or a poultryman who owns fowls of a line-bred strain, purchased by him from some reliable poultryman who owns such a strain, based on intelligent line-breeding, reaching back several years.

Blood lines are referred to in the foregoing paragraph. These blood lines are created by intelligent line-breeding or selective inbreeding. Crudely stated, this consists of selecting choice, vigorous specimens, generation after generation, from the same flock and thus building up a strain or family, the best specimens of which, year after year, when carefully selected and properly mated, will reproduce the desirable standard qualities in profitable percentages.

“Blood will tell” in poultry breeding as it often does in the human race and, frankly, it is a waste of time, money and labor for you to try to produce choice specimens of standard fowl, capable of winning prizes in keen competition, by any hit-or-miss plan—for example, by selecting choice females from one flock and the best male obtainable from some non-related, high-class flock. That is one way to go about it, but it is a poor way—a method that is doomed to disappointment and that invites loss and defeat.

Getting back to the question, which to start with—with properly mated breeders or with



Feathers from the back of the Imperial “Ringlet” first prize pullet and “Champion female” at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1915-1916. Observe the clean-cut, evenly spaced, black and white barring. This bird was bred, owned and exhibited by E. B. Thompson, Lock Box 330, Amenia, N. Y.



eggs or day-old chicks from flocks representing established strains of any given variety, our advice is, buy adult fowls, properly mated by the owner of the strain or family, provided you can afford the investment. First, select with due care, the breeder and strain from which you believe you can get what you want, including a square deal, then explain what you are aiming to accomplish, that is, whether you are going to breed merely for personal pleasure and want your fowls to be standard in weight, shape and color, because of your appreciation of the beautiful as well as the useful in domestic fowl, or whether it is your desire to produce specimens good enough to win in competition, either at minor shows or at exhibitions of national importance.

All these points count and count large. Unless the poultryman from whom you intend to buy is told these facts, he will not know what quality to offer you, what prices to ask, how careful he is to be in his selection, what advice he is to give, etc., etc. Furthermore, it is important that you get started right with this poultryman, this owner of an established strain, because later you will find it distinctly to your advantage to go back to him for new blood or for choicer specimens of his strain, male or female, with which to strengthen your flock as the years go by.

The last statement, as made in the foregoing paragraph, should be re-read by the earnest investor, because of its real value. After you have decided on a variety that pleases you, be sure to select a dependable strain and a reliable poultryman with whom to place your first order, also later orders.

This is not saying that you must buy of the originator of a strain—not at all. Often you can buy of some one who “bought into” such a strain and who may have developed it to a point where he is producing specimens superior to the best birds produced by the actual originator. Moreover, many of our readers will have to be governed by the thickness of their pocketbooks. It is a case, therefore, of knowing what you **SHOULD DO** and then doing the best you can.

For example, each season, the number of truly top-notch specimens is limited, no matter how many strains there may be, or how many poultrymen are breeding these strains, or how many fowls are produced. This means that you must break into the line where you can, then fall into step, face the goal of your desire and march on. If you cannot afford to get into the procession up near its head, then pick a position half way back or still further toward the rear, but by all means, aim to make sure that you get into the **RIGHT PROCESSION**—that you buy into a strain that is “producing winners,” year after year.

In passing, permit us to emphasize the fact that there is more to the standard-bred poultry business as regards success in this field of effort than the average reader imagines, meaning those who are without experience in poultry breeding. Nature's laws are involved and the successful breeder of standard fowl must acquire a knowledge of these laws, at least, in

degree—and the sooner, the better. And while you are in ignorance, or partial ignorance, of these laws, the one safe thing to do is to place your order or orders with poultrymen who have obtained the knowledge that you need, that you **MUST HAVE** before you can equal his results or surpass them. This statement should be plain enough to the average intelligent reader of these lines.

After you have decided on your variety, have inquired into the matter of established “strains” that are producing winners and have selected the poultryman of whom you intend to buy, then comes that question of “which”—whether you are to buy a properly mated trio or two trios, a breeding pen or two breeding pens, or are to buy eggs for hatching or day-old chicks.

In the case of numerous breeds and varieties you can make a good start, a safe start with a single trio or a single breeding pen, but in all varieties where double mating is practiced and winners can be produced only by the double mating system, you will find it necessary to invest in two trios or two breeding pens, one for the production of males and the other for the production of females. Unfortunately, double mating is on the increase rather than otherwise, so it would appear. This makes it doubly costly, as applied to the double mated varieties, but it also adds interest in the form of breeding difficulties. Added difficulties, when surmounted, generally mean still higher prices for the successful product or products.

It seems to us that we already have said enough in this article to cause the intelligent reader to understand that he must make a right start in his efforts to get into a position to produce prize winning standard fowl, either at small or large shows, and that after making such a start, he must pick his way carefully, keeping in mind at all times the goal of his ambition. If you make a wrong start and become satisfied of that fact, the change to another strain should be made without delay, as a matter of course, but the better plan is to start right, as regards strain and by following good advice, rather than to have to begin over two or three times.

We now come to the matter of starting by the purchase of eggs for hatching, or buying day-old chicks. The reader who has obtained a fair grasp of what has been said previously in this article, will now understand the situation which will confront him if he buys hatching eggs or day-old chicks, as compared with the position he would occupy if he had invested in a properly mated breeding trio or breeding pen, or in two such trios or breeding pens, in the case of double mating.

As his chicks develop under good care, either hatched from eggs or bought in the form of day-old chicks, he will be at a total loss to know how to mate them for best results. This knowledge he can obtain by corresponding with the reliable breeder of whom he purchased the hatching eggs or day-old chicks, or perhaps he can have this poultryman visit his yards, or he could ship to him the best specimens from the hatching

(Continued on Page 93)



It requires the choicest quality Buff Orpingtons to win a place at a show like Madison Square Garden, but to win heavily in all classes year after year, is possible only for those who have the highest quality of stock and the necessary experience in feeding standard-bred poultry. Owen Farms, 115 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass., is among the oldest and most successful establishments of the present day, and we recognize in Messrs. Delano and Davey, two of the most expert poultrymen we have ever known. Their Buff and White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns have been prize winners at America's best shows for some time past. At Madison Square Garden, last winter, their record in the Buff Orpington class was especially noteworthy. In classes containing 134 specimens, including pens, they won 2, 4 cocks; 1, 5 hens; 2, 4 cockerels; 1 pullet; 1, 4 pens, a “record” that carried with it the display prize. The cockerel above was one of the group exhibited by Owen Farms, and is the product of a long line of prize-winning ancestors.—A. O. Schilling.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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President, Grant M. Curtis; Vice-President, A. O. Schilling; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Isler.

Editor GRANT M. CURTIS
Artist A. O. SCHILLING

Special Contributors:—

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Reading, Mass.
HOMER W. JACKSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Subscriptions can begin with any month. Write your name and post office address plainly. If your Journal does not reach you promptly each month, kindly notify us.

When you request change of address give the old as well as the new address.

EXPIRATIONS AND RENEWALS

The AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD IS discontinued at the completion of the subscription term by order of the postal authorities. This notice will be marked with a blue X when your subscription has expired. We solicit a prompt renewal. Please do not delay.

GUARANTEE 420,000 CIRCULATION

All yearly advertising contracts made by the American Poultry Publishing Company are based on a guaranteed circulation of 420,000 copies and should a less number of copies be published and circulated during the year ending September 30, 1917, the shortage will be made good by us on an equitable basis in the form of one or more extra insertions without an additional charge.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber when ordering the fowls or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars. AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application

Entered at Postoffice, Buffalo, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

EDITORIALS

CHANGE IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

About the middle of last month the resignation of Wm. C. Denny was accepted as business manager of the American Poultry World, also as an officer and director of the American Poultry Publishing Company. Last June Mr. Denny bought the Herkimer Garage, Buffalo, N. Y., and he is now devoting his time solely to its management.

Mr. Curtis has resumed the editorship of the American Poultry World and suc-

ceeds Mr. Denny as business manager. He will serve permanently as manager of the "World" and is fully determined to place it solidly in the front rank as a valuable poultry magazine for its subscribers and as a profitable advertising medium.

This month's issue of the "World" was placed in the mails the week of December 10th. Starting with our January issue, the paper will be mailed promptly on time, that is, on or before the first of each month. By the time this issue reaches our subscribers, the office force of A. P. W. will have caught up with the handling of mail and in future, all subscriptions will be entered promptly and letters will be given proper attention.

FRANK L. PLATT HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF EDITOR OF THE BREED STANDARDS

It will be good news to the many friends of Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio, specialty breeder of Red Sussex, an A. P. A. licensed judge of standard poultry, and a writer of experience on poultry subjects, to learn that he has received the appointment to edit the two Separate Breed Standards that are now in process of preparation, devoted to the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes.

A. P. W. congratulates Mr. Platt, also the American Poultry Association and its worthy president, E. E. Richards, who is now acting as chairman of the Standing Committee on Standards, to which has been entrusted the publication of the two Separate Breed Standards here mentioned. The names and addresses of the present members of this committee are as follows:

Chairman, E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, editor of the Western Poultry Journal, and president of the American Poultry Association; Arthur C. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., poultry instructor at the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture; Harold A. Nourse, St. Paul, Minn., editor of the Poultry Herald; W. S. Russell, Oakland, Cal., well-known general judge of poultry, and W. R. Graham, professor of poultry husbandry, Guelph, Ont., Canada.

Under date, November 25, President Richards, as chairman of the Standing Committee on Standards, reported the appointment of Mr. Platt and stated that progress was being made with the work. He especially commended the activity of the new member of the committee, Mr. Nourse, of St. Paul.

While Mr. Platt is a young man, nevertheless, he is a real student of poultry culture, particularly along standard-bred lines, and all who know him well, will realize that he can be relied on to devote his best efforts to this work. He appreciates its importance, also its magnitude. The outcome will be a faithful product, in the interests of the American Poultry Association, and a still broader

knowledge of breeding problems on the part of Mr. Platt, as applied to domestic fowl.

GOOD ARTICLES WHICH RING TRUE AND THAT SHOULD PROVE WIDELY HELPFUL

Pardon us for saying it, but we regard the wide-column articles that are published in this issue of American Poultry World as being of unusual value. They are on live subjects and were written by earnest men who take the poultry business seriously and wish to be of genuine help to any and all who act on their suggestions or accept their advice.

Let us say also that every line in this issue of A. P. W. has been conscientiously edited. This includes broad-column articles so-called, the narrow-column "copy", all personal mentions, etc. We ask our subscribers to take note of this fact and to place due reliance on statements made in these columns that are of special interest to them.

A. P. W. does not publish the stereotyped form of free reading notices, as sent out by advertising agencies, or otherwise. Nevertheless, we believe in personal mentions and timely reading notices, within proper limits. We give this service and give it gladly—because we value it in the case of a well-conducted poultry journal. However, we not only reserve the right to revise such copy, but we do revise it and each such personal mention or reading notice, as published by us, is based on the best knowledge and belief of our editorial staff as to the correctness of the statements and the propriety of the advice given or the action recommended.

Successful advertising, as relating to the poultry industry and as carried on in poultry magazines, consists of two important factors, first, the business announcement itself, as set forth in the advertising; second, the endorsement of the advertiser, as represented by the publisher's guarantee, also by the attitude of the editorial department in its ability to recommend the advertiser, his goods and his method of doing business.

As a rule, the business' announcement or advertisement itself is not enough. Additional to this, the publisher or publishing company should be in a position to endorse the advertiser—to place back of his business announcement a definite understanding on the part of subscribers that due care has been taken to establish the fact that each such advertiser is reliable, that his methods are honest and that his goods will give the satisfaction claimed for them.

It is on this basis that display advertising is accepted for the American Poultry World, and it is on the same basis that the World edits and publishes personal mentions and reading notices. As a rule, we wish to have these reading notices contain facts or announcements of real interest to our subscribers. In other words, they should be newsy—should convey such information to numerous subscribers, as will interest them and at the same time prove of direct or indirect

benefit to the advertiser. In a correct sense, their interests are mutual—and it is part of our service to bring them together on that basis.

E. E. RICHARDS, PRESIDENT OF A. P. A., HITS STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER ON HUCKSTER QUESTION

As many of our readers know, E. E. Richards, president of the American Poultry Association, now serving his second term, is editor of the Western Poultry Journal, published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. For twenty years or more, Mr. Richards has been active in poultry circles as editor, as an officer of local poultry associations, and as chairman of the Grievance and Appeals Committee of A. P. A. etc. Residing in Iowa, which state has been disgraced to an uncommon extent by the presence of poultry hucksters, Mr. Richards is in a position to understand such matters as they are and to know whereof he speaks.

In the November 1916 issue of Western Poultry Journal, page 74, President Richards had the following to say about poultry huckstering—at the same time paying his respects to Mr. Bailey of Idaho. The title to Mr. Richards' editorial was, "Huckstering Again." Here is his article in full, word for word:

"The writer thought that the so-called huckstering question, by general concert of the white wings at Cleveland, was to be tabooed from general discussion, but Bailey of Idaho so gloats over the fact that he was instrumental in smothering the report of the Committee on Huckstering, that he cannot fail to take great credit to himself that he was the one big factor in the discourteous manner with which the report of the Committee was handled at Cleveland. Mr. Bailey is on record as making the public statement that he knows that these '57 variety hucksters' are a disgrace to the industry, yet he is willing that the great American Poultry Association should not protect the poultry industry which it has been carefully building for the past forty years.

"The greater number of huckstering firms doing business—in the United States, at least—are a menace to the industry. They deliver the cheapest stock they can purchase at the longest price they can get. They fill the country with a quality of stock that, in ninety times out of a hundred, is absolutely so grossly inferior that to permit it to reproduce itself is a disgrace to the industry, and an insult to the American Poultry Association.

"The downright misrepresenting huckster is a parasite to the industry. They are the hold-up men who would meet you in the dark and waylay you for your last cent. They never expect to see you again; in fact, their daily prayer is that they never shall. One crack at a customer is all that they ask. No publisher can cleanly uphold the present-day methods of the 57 variety huckster, the kind that is robbing the industry of its good name; is defrauding thousands of people every year, and in return, is robbing the true, honest, uplifting fanciers, who are endeavoring to compete against these gilded catalog fellows, who practically claim the whole world, many of whom are as execution-proof as a snowball in Hades.

"Had Mr. Bailey investigated the vast amount of matter obtained by the Committee, including over forty photographs of these so-called 'poultry farms' which, in themselves, when taken into consideration with the beautiful word-painting description to be found in catalogues submitted with the Com-

OUR COVER PAGE

Foremost Winners and the Men who Produce Them

When Mr. H. C. Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, selected the Mottled Anconas as his favorite fowl, he did so only after careful consideration and actual comparison with other breeds which he tried out in competitive tests. These resulted in his decision to specialize on this one breed.

Mr. Sheppard, therefore, had complete confidence in the merits of his chosen favorites which, to our mind, means that half the battle for success is won.

The next step was to produce birds of such show quality that they would build a world-wide reputation as prize winners.

That Mr. Sheppard has accomplished his aims is fully borne out by the records of America's greatest shows, especially of Madison Square Garden during the past ten years. At this show Sheppard's "Famous Anconas" have been capturing the highest honors by winning two and three-fold as many prizes as his nearest competitor, year after year. We have seen his exhibits many times penned at the "Garden" in prime show form, and have admired their trim elegance of form and beauty of plumage.

Our front cover this month is a study of his first prize cockerel at Madison Square Garden in the winter show of 1915-16. He was, indeed, a marvel to behold, having plumage that, in some respects, resembled a coat of very dark green velvet with sparkling white spangles, arranged in regular pattern.

Considering their delightful beauty of plumage, their utility merits and the wonderful egg-producing qualities of Sheppard's Anconas, is it any wonder that these veritable egg machines are steadily growing in popularity from year to year?—A. O. Schilling.

mittee's report, he would have found them enough to prove the huckster and his tricks as the greatest existing evil to the success of the standard-bred industry. The writer hopes that readers of Western Poultry Journal have learned enough of the downright rottenness of the huckstering business to withhold their patronage from these traders, who care little for your success. We trust that W. P. J. readers will deal with fanciers—the reliable kind who appreciate your business and will go to almost any effort to make your dealings satisfactory."

It is a credit to the American Poultry Association to have a chief executive of this calibre and courage! Such conduct

on the part of Mr. Richards confirms the many good things the editor of A. P. W. has said and written about him. On the editorial page of the Western Poultry Journal, underneath the title heading, are these words: "The Paper Without a Muzzle."

It will be a satisfaction to many worthy members of the American Poultry Association TO KNOW that they have in the office of president a man who has the courage of his convictions—a man who dares to print what he thinks, even if the would-be's and never-were its yap behind his back and snap at his heels.

Good for you, President Richards; may you live long and prosper, and here is hoping that the second term of your administration will prove to be a monument to your memory, also of genuine and lasting help to the standard-bred poultry industry.

HOUSEWIVES IN VARIOUS CITIES UP IN ARMS AGAINST HIGH EGG PRICES

No doubt, many readers of A. P. W. have read in the daily newspapers about the country-wide egg boycott. This boycott is most active in the eastern cities, so it would appear. In New York City, housewives are asked to pay 70 to 75 cents per dozen for strictly fresh eggs, and 40 to 45 per dozen for storage eggs.

This egg boycott, let it be understood, is mainly against the alleged high prices charged for storage eggs. The boycott is not against the American hen! Doubtless, she is doing the best she can, all things considered. However, the Housewives' League, the federal government at Washington, governors of states and mayors of great cities are all "het up" about the so-called "corner" in cold storage eggs and they propose to break the prices charged for these eggs, if they can find a way to do it.

The chances are that the ability of the high powers mentioned in the foregoing paragraph will be more or less effective. Clearly, one way to bring down the prices of eggs, or of any other popular food product, is to stop eating food of that kind. This plan is to be tried out in New York City and elsewhere. But the main "kick," let it be understood, is against charging 100 per cent. gross profit on cold storage eggs and the main object of the present campaign is to "bust" the corner that is said to exist in cold storage eggs.

Meantime, the well-housed, well-fed, thrifty hen must be relied on to go on doing her duty. These days, she is quite an important little machine. Every time she lays an egg here in the east, she has

Smith's Strain White Leghorns

Most Consistent Winners in America! Can furnish Exhibition Birds that will win for you or Utility Birds to improve egg-laying. Catalog free. Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Blvd., Aurora, Ill.

**SINGLE
COMB**

HAROLD TOMPKINS' R. I. REDS

**ROSE
COMB**

400 MALES

THERE ARE NONE BETTER

500 FEMALES

Among these birds that I offer for sale are 50 cockerels and 50 pullets of wonderful exhibition quality. I can pick 100 more that will win in almost any show. A lot of them are what we call "fancy" breeders. A few good breeding males at \$5 and \$10 each. These 900 birds represent the best value I have ever offered at the price. Order at once.

HAROLD TOMPKINS,

Box W,

CONCORD MASS.

added 6 cents to the nation's wealth, provided her product is sold first-hand to some wealthy New Yorker, or is delivered to a hospital to give back life and strength to the sick or weakly. "More power to her" is a fair and proper wish in these days of high prices.

EVIDENTLY WHEAT IS NOT GOING TO THE \$2.00 MARK

Indications now are pretty clear that the price of wheat is not going to reach \$2.00 per bushel. This was hoped for, plotted for and dreaded in late October and early November, but evidently there is a limit even to the height that hunger and speculation can send the prices of wheat. There was even talk of \$2.25 wheat for a few days.

More recently, however, wheat took two or three tumbles, ranging from three to eight cents per tumble, and late in November, wheat sold on the Chicago Board of Trade, meaning No. 1 grade for the manufacture of flour, down in the "sixties", i. e., at \$1.65 to \$1.68 per bushel.

That is more like it.

At the prices now obtainable for eggs and poultry meat for table use, the average poultryman, who runs a commercial plant and depends on market sales, day by day, can earn good profits, because, while the cost of foods ranges from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than one and two years ago, the prices obtainable at present for fresh eggs and live or dressed fowl, are twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than they were in the fall of 1915, also in the fall of 1914.

It does not make much difference to the thrifty poultryman, as the proprietor or manager of a commercial poultry plant, whether it is a \$2.00 bill that passes through his hands or a \$1.00 bill. What he is mostly interested in is the question of whether or not he can obtain as much more for his products as they cost him, on account of increased prices of production. If he can get prices that are fifty per cent. higher than were obtainable previously, and the cost of production has advanced only twenty-five per cent., he is not worried—on the contrary, he likes the change and will prosper under it.

As regards the poultry fancier, while he dislikes the idea of paying fifteen to twenty per cent. (15 per cent. on mash foods and 20 per cent. on whole grain or cracked grain), the cost of food forms so small a part of the total actual cost of production, as compared with the cost of building up a dependable strain and advertising and exhibiting choice specimens thereof, that he is not much worried, provided his sales are numerous and at good prices.

This season thus far, the sales of the fancier-poultryman are good, are far better than they were last fall and during the fall of 1914. Reports to this effect are numerous and they come from reliable men. At present, the great, common public is back at work, receiving higher wages and higher salaries than ever before in the history of this country, taking general averages in both cases. When the bulk of the people have money, they spend it freely—they buy

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEED

Mr. Curtis, as business manager of the American Poultry World, has personally scrutinized the advertisements and references of all display advertisers, whose business announcements are to be found in this issue of the American Poultry World and every such advertisement is covered by the guarantee of the American Poultry Publishing Company, reading as follows:—

We guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any display advertisement appearing in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, providing the subscriber, when ordering the fowl or merchandise, states that the advertisement was seen in the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, and places the order during the month or months in which the advertisement appears in our columns and promptly notifies us of the fraudulent misrepresentation of the advertiser, giving full particulars.

In cases of dissatisfaction, we ask for a prompt report, giving full particulars—and in fairness to us, we also ask that in every case where a subscriber to the "World" writes for prices or orders goods from our display advertisers, that you state that the advertisement was seen in these pages. This is fair notice to our advertisers that you are a subscriber to the American Poultry World; that their business announcement, as published in these columns, is covered by our guarantee AND THAT, THEREFORE, THEY ARE COUNTED ON TO TREAT YOU FAIRLY AS A CUSTOMER.

what they want. And this season, including next spring, the men and women who are fond of standard-bred fowls, are going to purchase liberally, including breeding stock, eggs for hatching and day-old chicks.

ARTIST SCHILLING AT WINTER SHOWS

Arthur O. Schilling, staff artist of the American Poultry World, is to attend the Palace Show, New York City, and Madison Square Garden exhibition, same city, the Boston Show, the Buffalo exhibition, also the Coliseum Show, at Chicago. At these big winter shows, he will represent this journal and be glad to meet old friends and make new ones.

Interested subscribers and advertisers of the "World" should not fail to look up Mr. Schilling at these shows and, no doubt, it would benefit some of our advertisers if they would write Mr. Schilling ahead of time and make appointments. Each season, Mr. Schilling has all the work he can do, notwithstanding the fact that he is a rapid worker as well as being highly efficient.

HIS BEST SERVICES ARE AT THE COMMAND OF OLD AND NEW CUSTOMERS. Look him up and get acquainted.

HARRISON CASE SETTLED—ACTION DROPPED—ATTACHMENT FOR DEBTS

In last month's issue of A. P. W., page 16, was published a report of the arrest of Fred E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich., and Ralph J. Herman, Oconomowoc, Wis., on charges of defrauding the State Bank of the village of Crivitz, Wis., located about twenty miles from Menominee, Mich.

Harrison was in jail from Friday evening until the following Monday forenoon, then secured bail in the sum of



Pittsfield
Day-Old Chicks
and Pure-Bred Breeders

Order Breeders Now

We have breeders from our Gentleman's Fancy and Exhibition Matings for immediate delivery. Every bird is worth twice the price and if, on delivery, you are not satisfied that this is so, we will gladly take back the birds and refund your money.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

Barred and White Rocks:

Gentleman's Fancy males and females from \$3 to \$15. Exhibition males and females from \$10 up.

S. C. White Leghorns:

Few choice males, \$3 to \$15.

Day-Old Chicks:

Regular deliveries, February 20th to May 5th. (Write for prices before and after this period.)

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks . . .	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$18.00
White Rocks . . .	5.50	11.00	20.00
R. I. Reds . . .	5.00	10.00	18.00
S. C. White Leghorns	4.25	8.50	15.00
White Wyandotte .	6.00	12.00	22.00

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

No money down; just say how many, when you want them and what breed. Write for free 24-page catalog.

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS
276 Main Street, Holliston, Mass.

\$5,000 through a surety company. The hearing was set for October 12th, but on request of Harrison's attorneys, it was postponed. In the meantime, a settlement was effected, by the payment of \$6,000 and an agreement by Harrison to pay the costs incurred in the course of prosecution. The following report is reprinted from the Eagle-Star of Marinette, Wis., also located about twenty miles from Crivitz:

"Following an agreement on terms of settlement between Fred E. Harrison, Menominee alderman and poultry raiser, and the State Bank of Crivitz, the charges of intent to defraud, brought by the bank, were dropped yesterday.

"While the exact terms of settlement were not given out, it is understood that in the neighborhood of \$6,000 and an agreement by Harrison to pay the costs incurred in the course of prosecution figured in the settlement.

"The case against Ralph J. Herman, former assistant cashier of the bank, who was also arrested in connection with the transactions in which the Menominee alderman was involved, was dropped when the settlement agreement in the Harrison action was reached."

Another local newspaper reports a settlement of the same case in the following words:

"The criminal action in which Fred Harrison of Menominee, was charged with intent to aid in defrauding the State Bank of Crivitz at Crivitz, was dismissed by Justice J. J. McGillies Tuesday, when the defendant and the bank officials made a cash settlement. Ralph J. Herman, who was also held in this case, was released when the settlement was made. Harrison is said to have paid the bank \$6,000 and also the costs of the action which had been started against him by the state."

Information received by us direct from Menominee is to the effect that Harrison has resigned as an alderman of the city of Menominee, doing so since his arrest, giving as his reason that he would be absent from the city of Menominee until March, 1917.

Other troubles have come to Mr. Harrison in his home town, as may be judged by the following news item that was published with a large, black type heading in a Menominee daily paper:—

"SIX CLAIMS ON PROPERTY NOW HELD AT JAIL

"Three More Attachments on Goods of Former Alderman Fred Harrison, Are Made Today; Lauerman Claim Not Settled

"PROPERTY IS APPRAISED

"Three more attachments, making a total of six, have been made on the property of Ex-alderman Fred E. Harrison, which is held in the store room of the Menominee county jail.

"The last three attachments were made by John Salen for \$315; Peter Gorman for \$300, and the Fisher Box Company of this city, for approximately \$30.

"Worth About \$800

"The property, which consists of 80,000 cigars, a quantity of pipes, watches and punch board apparatus, was appraised today. It is thought to be worth in the neighborhood of \$800.

"Providing no settlement is affected in the five attachment cases within the next fifteen days, the property will be sold at public auction by Sheriff Charles Bauer and the creditors paid so much on the dollar, according to their claim.

"No Settlement Made

"The Lauerman attachment of \$1,000, which was reported to have been settled, is still in force, according to City Attorney John J. O'Hara. This brings the total number of attachments up to six.

"The following is the complete list of attachments: Lauerman Brothers, \$1,000; John Salen, \$315; Peter Gorman, \$300; Christopherson & Amundsen, \$40; Fred W. Liebherr, \$60, and Fisher Box Company, \$30.

THE NERVE—THE "GALL" OF THIS PARTICULAR MR. SMITH

When the editor of A. P. W., about November 15th, took personal charge of the business management of this journal, we scrutinized carefully the advertising in its columns and wrote letters to a number of advertisers, with a view to securing definite orders for a continuance

of their business announcements in this magazine. Among those written to in that manner was the Smith-Standard Co., 7916 W. Madison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, extensive dealers in day-old chicks at prices ranging from 10 cents upward, the prices varying with different varieties and quantities.

Our letter to the Smith-Standard Co. went forward under date, November 21st. After explaining the status of their advertising in the "World," as reported to us by the bookkeeper, we expressed, in brief, our views of the day-old chick business, as follows:

"The head of our accounting department states that, as per recollection, you ordered your advertising in the 'World' discontinued some two months ago on account of articles that had been published relating to abuses in the day-old chick trade. Am not able to find this letter, but am pleased to mention it and to state my position, also that of the 'World' and of Reliable Poultry Journal with reference to the sale of day-old chicks. This branch of the industry is perfectly legitimate and, no doubt, is destined to remain with us and develop much further, but we are opposed to gross misrepresentation, as regards standard fowls, and do not solicit the advertising of any man or firm who deliberately or knowingly misrepresents the quality of stock or eggs used in the production of day-old chicks.

"I have no reason, Mr. Smith, to believe that chicks sold by you are misrepresented, otherwise, your advertising would not be solicited nor accepted, either for the 'World' or for Reliable Poultry Journal. On the other hand, I know, and I am sure that you know, that a considerable number of men have taken advantage of the rapidly growing popularity of day-old chicks and have misrepresented the quality of their goods to a rank and harmful extent.

"If you wish to continue to advertise with American Poultry World, we shall be glad to have you do so, on the above understanding of our position. I saw and talked with Mr. Brosemer, Sunday evening last (road man for R. P. J.) and he told me you had given him a new contract for the Reliable. Am therefore taking it for granted—not knowing you

NORTHERN-BRED STOCK

For years Martin's Regal Strain White Wyandottes have been bred for vigor. Canadian winters are severe and none but rugged birds would lay and breed successfully during the winter months. It is a fact however that for fifteen years a large proportion of my chicks are hatched in January and February. These chicks are accustomed to go out into small out-door runs, when they are a week old. Chicks grown under these conditions can stand anything and make most desirable breeding stock, high fertility being the rule.

The following letters illustrate this:



Shouns, Tenn., April 3rd, 1916.
Dear Sir—Regarding the three cockerels sent me last December, would say that I have sold this season some 40 settings of eggs. No setting reported has given less than 10 chicks and most of them 12 and 14 chicks. Am greatly pleased with the birds as they are much better than the ones I bought from ——— last year, and in addition to their vigor they have better shape and are two pounds heavier. Will want more next season.

Yours truly, H. W. Jenkins.

Canton, Mass., March 14, 1916.
Dear Sir—Am very much pleased with cockerel you shipped me. Eggs from his pen are 85 per cent fertile. Thanking you, I remain,

Yours sincerely, P. L. Draper.

North Clymer, N. Y., March 16, 1916.
Dear Sir—I am writing to advise you that the fertility of the pen you sold me is averaging over 80 per cent. Considering the fact that the cock's comb was frosted this is a remarkable record.

Very sincerely yours, L. D. Darrow.

The show record of my birds is a matter of history. If you wish to win or breed winners I can furnish you the birds to breed them. Reserve your birds now while I have plenty to select from.

5000—COCKS, HENS, COCKERELS AND PULLETS FOR SALE—5000

Special value pens (male and 4 females) \$25, \$35 and \$50. Fine exhibition cockerels \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each. Dorcas cockerels from record laying females \$8 each and up. Exhibition pullets \$10, \$15 and \$20 each. Dorcas pullets \$4 and \$5 each. Utility cockerels \$3 and \$5 each. FREE—Send for twenty-page catalogue, giving description of several hundred breeders I am offering for sale. Send one dime for the Regal White Wyandotte Book, telling all about White Wyandottes.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Box W,

PORT DOVER, CANADA

TRADE MARK AEM THERMOMETERS NEVER VARY

"AEM" Embossed on a Thermometer is Your Guarantee

that you are buying a skillfully made and Absolutely Accurate Thermometer back of which is 53 years' experience.

When you buy an Incubator or Brooder, be sure it's equipped with an "AEM" Thermometer, and take no chances on your hatch being chilled or "cooked."

BUY FROM YOUR DEALER

If he can't supply you with an "AEM"—refuse every other kind and order direct from us.

OUR POST-PAID PRICES

"AEM" Thermometer for any incubator	\$.75
"AEM" Thermometer with patent electric light attachment	2.50
"AEM" Certified Thermometer	1.00
"AEM" Incubator Hygrometer	1.25
"AEM" Brooder or Hover Thermometer	.75
"AEM" Electric Alarm Thermometer	5.00

Special Prices in Quantities.

We make a thermometer for every purpose. Illustrated booklet and price list

FREE

A. E. MOELLER, 263 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



personally—that your goods are as represented and that your business methods are on the square. It is on that basis that we solicit a continuance of your advertising in American Poultry World, also Reliable.”

To the foregoing letter, the American Poultry Publishing Company received the following reply, by registered mail:

“Cleveland, Ohio, November 23, 1916.

“American Poultry Pub. Co.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

“Attention, Mr. Grant M. Curtis.

“Gentlemen:

“Replying to yours of November 21st, the only way you can carry any advertising for us is to get right up to a square deal. The first thing you do, answer every bit of our correspondence that is unanswered during the present year and agree to answer same promptly in the future. Adjust our account as per our instructions throughout the past year and let all ‘muck raking’ alone.

“We gave Mr. Brosemer a contract for the Reliable for next year with the understanding that there would be no further articles criticizing the day-old chick business. But there will be nothing doing with the American Poultry World until you square things, just as you tell others they should square things.

“It is useless to send any more statements asking us for any money until you have straightened things out as they should be.

“Yours respectfully,

“SAMUEL B. SMITH.”

It really is too bad that we should have been in the poultry journal business, more or less prominently, for a period of twenty years and still have this Mr. Smith reach a state of mind where he had the gall—where he could be so utterly foolish as to write a letter of that kind to the “World”, under our management. We would not give much for Mr. Smith’s opinion of us, according to his letter of November 23rd, nor is it at all likely that he would ask very much for it. On receipt of Mr. Smith’s impudent and insulting letter, we lost no time in writing him as follows:

“Buffalo, N. Y., November 27, 1916.

“Smith-Standard Co.,

7916-18 West Madison Ave.,

Cleveland, Ohio.

“Attention, Mr. Samuel B. Smith.

“My Dear Sir:—

“Acknowledging yours of the 23rd inst., just at hand, your letter meets with my approval with one exception, and that exception is this: In your letter you say, ‘and let all ‘muck raking’ alone.’

“Later, in your letter, you say:

“We gave Mr. Brosemer a contract for the Reliable for next year with the understanding that there would be no further articles criticizing the day-old chick business.”

“Must inform you that Mr. Brosemer had no authority to make any such arrangement or promise. No one has such authority excepting the undersigned, and it would be impossible for you to write a contract big enough, either for R. P. J. or the American Poultry World, or both in combination, to induce me to enter into such an understanding.

“Must suggest, therefore, that if your decision to do any advertising in R. P. J. was placed on that understanding, it would be well for you to withdraw your advertising and ask that the contract be cancelled. I re-

gard such a proposition on your part as an insult and do not wish to receive any further business from you, for either paper, provided I have not misunderstood your letter to which this is a reply.

“Very truly yours.”

The views and position of the editor of A. P. W. (also as editor of R. P. J.) were not changed in the slightest degree by the action taken by the American Poultry Association at its annual convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, last August. Moreover, it is our intention “to fight this matter to a finish,” as the saying is, on the line of truthful representation as regards standard varieties of fowls that produce the eggs from which day-old chicks are sold, and for square dealing on the part of sellers of day-old chicks. In numerous cases there has been gross misrepresentation on their part, which has amounted to the obtaining of money under false pretenses by use of the United States mails.

Therefore, let it be understood, once and for all, that neither Mr. Smith nor all the day-old chick dealers put together, nor the American Poultry Association, is to be permitted to manage or control either the American Poultry World or the Reliable Poultry Journal in matters of this kind. That enjoyable privilege rests solely with the owners of these two poultry magazines and with the men who are employed to bear this responsibility.

H. H. JOHNSON, SON OF THE LATE M. M. JOHNSON

“Johnson, the Incubator Man”, was a name won and deserved, especially west of the Mississippi River, by M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Nebr., father of Harry H. Johnson, now chief owner and active manager of the M. M. Johnson Incubator Co.

M. M. Johnson was the Henry Ford of the incubator business and his mantle in that respect has fallen upon worthy and capable shoulders in the person of

his son. H. H. Johnson is following closely in his father’s footsteps as a business man and as manager of one of the largest incubator businesses in the world. His father did what Henry Ford has done—that is, hit upon a good, practical, result-giving public utility at a surprisingly low price and then he held to that idea, against all temptations, against the advice of anybody and everybody.

That same idea was what made Henry Ford the multi-millionaire that he is, and it was this same idea, as persisted in by the Ford Company, that has filled English-speaking North America with Ford cars so that the manufacturers now have the courage to say, “Every other car is a Ford.” This may not be literally true, but it comes pretty near the fact.

According to our understanding, the M. M. Johnson Company has sold a larger number of incubators in the United States and Canada than any other company in existence. The same is true, undoubtedly, of Henry Ford in the automobile world. Both are following the same general plan—namely, a practical machine, so to speak, that will insure satisfaction, which is sold at a price that gives other manufacturers the heartache—a price that they cannot cut under and that thus far, has not been equalled, quality and service duly considered.

From the day when M. M. Johnson drove a one-horse wagon into the village of Clay Center, and had only sixty-five cents in his pocket, to a record like the one mentioned here, is indeed a remarkable achievement. Fortunately, the son of M. M. Johnson has shown the ability to continue the good work, begun by his father eighteen to twenty years ago. The “Old Trusty” Incubator, sold direct and through agents, is in use in practically every county, village and township of every state in the Union. And, like the Ford cars, they give almost universal satisfaction.

BUFF ROCKS-BAKER'S

Shows for TEN YEARS. Bred right, are right. Fine lot of stock.

C. R. Baker, Box W, Abilene, Kansas



ENCOURAGING NEWS

I Have Just Received Word That My Strain Pen Won First Honors in The Missouri Laying Contest (Under Government Supervision) By Laying 1185 Eggs The Best Pen Record Ever Made In Any of Thir Five Contests.

In last year's contest they outlaid every other breed entered, and made the remarkable Winter Month record of 134 eggs in January. The 100 pens (all varieties) in these contests are the cream of the best flocks in United States, Canada, Australia and England, and included the Famous English and Australian Laying Strains. Such Official Evidence as the above, Our Home Records and the great number of favorable reports from customers in different parts of United States and Foreign Countries should convince the most exacting that as Layers and particularly WINTER LAYERS,

Park's Strain of Bred-to-and-do-Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks Lead the World

Foundation Stock COCKERELS Have only a few more Hens, Pullets and Cock Birds left. That Transmit the lay on their off-spring. Nice, Large, Husky, Well Bred and Marked Fellows \$3 up. Cockerel and Foundation Stock Circular Free. 40 page catalog a dime.

J. W. PARKS,

Box W,

ALTOONA, PA.

FRED E. HARRISON INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN TEXAS

So the Editor of American Poultry World Was Advised Under Date November 28th, by R. L. Penick,

Stamford, Texas, the Man Who Entrusted \$400.00 to Mr. Harrison For Six Fowls

Subscribers to A. P. W. have been kept informed about the so-called Penick-Harrison case, relating to the sale by Fred E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich., of two trios of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, an old trio and a young trio, to R. L. Penick, of the firm of Penick-Hughes Co., Stamford, Texas. This transaction took place in September-October of 1914. For years, Mr. Penick has been an admirer, breeder and exhibitor of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. He is also president of the Texas poultry association that formerly was the State Branch of the American Poultry Association.

Harrison shipped eight birds, in three separate lots to Mr. Penick. They arrived late, the contract dates being disregarded, and Mr. Penick paid out \$14.70 extra money in shipping the birds to Dallas, Oct., 1914, for Walter Burton, poultry judge and superintendent of the poultry department of the Texas State Fair, to pass upon. The fair was then in progress. It had been stipulated by Penick and agreed to by Harrison, in a letter to Burton, that Mr. Burton was to pass on the birds—was to approve them, provided, in his opinion, they were worth the purchase price, namely, \$400.00.

These birds were bought for exhibition purposes, and Mr. Harrison spoke very highly of them before they were shipped, also before the money changed hands. He claimed he would send birds that would give a good account of themselves at the Texas State Fair, or

in any other strong competition. Mr. Penick bought these birds in hopes they would be among the winners at the Dallas Fair that fall, and left the fixing of the price to Harrison, on the understanding that he would price and ship birds good enough to win at the Texas State Fair, if he had them.

The birds were unsatisfactory to Mr. Penick, and were disapproved by Mr. Burton. The latter wrote Harrison that they were not equal to representation and that, with one exception—a cockerel—they could not win at the Texas State Fair that fall. The birds therefore were returned from Dallas to Menominee, addressed to Harrison.

One hen, needed to form the trio of old birds—meaning birds two years old or such a matter—was not shipped at all by Harrison. His price for this bird, as quoted to Mr. Penick, was \$50.00. In that case, he received the \$50.00 for the bird, the money passing through the United States mails, but did not ship the hen, as per a mail order accepted by him.

A. P. W., at this writing, does not know the full particulars about the recent indictment of F. E. Harrison by the Federal grand jury of the Fort Worth, Texas, district, but under date, November 28th, Mr. Penick wrote the editor of A. P. W. as follows:

"I have just been informed by the United States Attorney that the Federal grand jury at Fort Worth indicted Harrison for misuse of the mail to defraud in the Harrison-Penick case.

"I received a letter from Dick Richards some time ago, asking about that case. I am writing him today, a copy of which I am enclosing you.

"I don't think Harrison will find as many crook defenders to help his case as

he had at San Francisco, for if there is anything that Texas people stand for, it is a square deal. It has certainly taken time to get this matter up to this point, but it is 'better late than never.' "

While we should like to quote two or three interesting paragraphs from the copy of Mr. Penick's letter to Mr. Richards, in the latter's capacity as president of the American Poultry Association, we, of course, are not at liberty to do so. On the other hand, we have written Mr. Penick and asked him to secure for us for publication in these pages—also in R. P. J.—the formal indictment of Harrison by the Federal grand jury at Fort Worth, Texas, specifying the grounds for the indictment, etc.

If we were not still friendly to the American Poultry Association, in a negative sort of way, we would also ask Mr. Penick to write an article or open letter for publication in A. P. W. and R. P. J., expressing his personal views of the treatment he received at San Francisco, November, 1915, in his efforts to secure redress at the hands of that body, also a refund of his money, namely, \$414.70.

In Mr. Penick's letter of date, November 28, 1916, to Mr. Richards, he states that a short time ago he received a check for \$200.00 from F. E. Harrison, "properly endorsed," which he accepted. Some six or eight months ago, a check for this amount was sent to Mr. Penick, through the hands of S. T. Campbell, secretary of A. P. A., but it was endorsed in such manner that, if accepted by Mr. Penick, it would have been a receipt in full for the \$414.70 he claims from Harrison, hence he declined to accept this check and promptly returned it to Secretary Campbell.

HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES

The VIGOROUS STRAIN SILVER CAMPINES are noted for their heavy laying qualities. Our birds are bred ONLY from well-established, selected blood lines; no bird leaves the Homestead Campine Farms that is not a creature of quality.



The beautiful VIGOROUS STRAIN SILVER CAMPINES are bred for productivity as well as for the Show Room.

The New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., 1916, the first large show of the season, we won 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd and 5th hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 1st and 2nd pen, 1st display, in very strong competition, in a class of 119 birds.

At Hanover, Pa., the same week, we won 1st cock, 1st hen, 3rd cockerel, 3rd pullet, showing 4 birds.

OUR BIRDS WERE DELAYED IN TRANSPORTATION TO THE ALLENTOWN, PA., SHOW, 1916, AND REACHED THEIR DESTINATION TOO LATE TO BE JUDGED.

At Brockton, Mass., 1916, we won 1st and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st pen, entering two in a class, and one pen, color and shape special on male, color and shape special on female, Gold special for best six birds in class.

If you are interested, we shall be pleased to send you a copy of our beautiful 1916 catalogue. Ten cents will be appreciated for postage.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARMS,

Box W,

WAYLAND, MASS

HOMESTEAD—The Word That DOMINATES In The World Of Campines

SELLING AND BUYING DAY-OLD CHICKS

On account of the surprising letter, written to us, under date, November 23rd, by Samuel B. Smith, of the Smith-Standard Co., Cleveland, Ohio, we feel called on to state briefly the position of this journal with reference to the day-old chick branch of the poultry industry.

Generally speaking, there appear to be three classes of poultrymen who sell day-old chicks:

First, are the fanciers, the owners of established strains of standard-bred fowl. These men sell only limited numbers and charge high prices for them, as is their right, because the quality exists—and they know it. These men produce the fowls which lay the eggs from which the day-old chicks are hatched. They are in a position, therefore, to know what they are selling, and, as a rule, they do not misrepresent matters.

Second, are the owners of large plants or hatcheries—meaning poultrymen who actually have big commercial plants and who own hundreds of breeding fowl of fair standard quality, or several thousand of such birds, and who select and mate with average care, as applied to large plants having many breeding pens.

These proprietors of large plants also know the quality of the birds that lay the eggs from which the day-old chicks are obtained. They own the birds, have mated or supervised the mating of them, and therefore, are in a position to describe them truthfully in their printed matter and advertisements. Price and quality considered, these owners of large plants and of many fowls, also are safe to buy from, as a general rule.

Third, are the "hucksters" in the day-old chick business, as they are called. There are two kinds of hucksters, the ordinary kind and the rank kind. The ordinary kind do not own their fowls, except in limited numbers, but buy eggs for hatching from poultrymen, most of whom are comparatively unknown, or from farm flocks. These farm flocks are of rather indifferent quality, as a general rule. Quite often, the day-old chick huckster, who obtains eggs from farm flocks, has not handled the birds, did not mate them—does not really know whether there are disqualified specimens among them, or how many of this kind there may be.

THE OUT-AND-OUT "RANK" KIND OF DAY-OLD CHICK HUCKSTERS NOT ONLY BUY HATCHING EGGS FROM FARM FLOCKS THAT THEY HAVE NEVER SEEN, BUT THEY BUY THEM FROM FARM WAGONS, FROM COMMISSION MEN OR FROM GROCERS AND OTHER DEALERS IN MARKET EGGS MEANT FOR TABLE USE.

Furthermore, if the false claims—printed matter and lying advertisements

of these "rank" hucksters prove extra effective, they send off to other day-old chick dealers and buy surplus chicks from them—chicks produced from eggs laid by flocks, located many miles away. Such chicks are shipped twice, hence are doubly exposed, as regards bad weather, etc.

AS A MATTER OF COURSE, THESE "SECOND-HAND DEALERS" in DAY-OLD CHICKS KNOW NOTHING PERSONALLY OF THE QUALITY OF THE FOWLS THAT PRODUCE THE EGGS FROM WHICH THE CHICKS WERE HATCHED.

First and last, it is a question of representation—of TELLING THE TRUTH about the value of the day-old chicks offered for sale. Where the truth is told as regards the source of the eggs used in producing these chicks, or the quality of the stock that produces them, no harm of a vital character need result necessarily, even if the eggs were laid by scrub stock or by hit-or-miss farm flocks. To start with, "a chicken is a chicken," provided the seller does not lie about it. It is the lying, by letter, in advertisements or in printed matter, that is wrong, that does harm to individuals and that greatly injures the poultry industry, PARTICULARLY THE STANDARD-BRED BRANCH OF IT.

The day-old chick business is with us to stay. Of this, there can be no doubt. Buying day-old chicks is an advantage each season to tens of thousands of men and women and it can be made profitable, both to the seller and buyer; but this is not the case where gross misrepresentation is resorted to—and this form of misrepresentation is directly and severely harmful to the worth-while poultrymen, to men and women who own their flocks, who work hard to improve the standard quality and who then offer the surplus in fowls and eggs for sale in order that they can make money or earn a living in the business.

Poultry huckstering, in its bad forms, as now too widely practiced, fairly takes the bread out of the mouths of honest poultrymen and poultrywomen—meaning those who own their flocks, who study the Standard of Perfection, who mate intelligently, who are establishing dependable blood lines and who are willing and anxious to give "value received" in every poultry transaction. It is for that reason, broadly stated, that we are unalterably opposed to the harmful forms of poultry huckstering and we shall keep after these intentional, deliberate "crooks" in the poultry business, doing so with or without organized assistance.

In the defense of the fancier and truth-

telling classes of poultrymen and poultry dealers, American Poultry World is opposed to every far-reaching harmful practice, whether it is huckstering in adult fowls or in day-old chicks.

This journal is strongly in favor of the true poultry fancier—the term, fancier, being used here in its broad and correct sense. Without fanciers of this class, we would have no winter poultry shows, no poultry judges worth mentioning, no Standard of Perfection, no American Poultry Association or any other national or international organization of the kind.

To all day-old chick dealers, who are selling honest values and who TELL THE TRUTH about their plants, about their fowls, about the sources of their hatching eggs, we say "Welcome" and we cordially wish them prosperity; but for the out-and-out hucksters, either in adult fowls or day-old chicks, dealers really in lies and misrepresentation, as to the standard value of what they offer for sale, we have no use—none whatever. Practically every dollar that comes into their hands each season, totaling tens and tens of thousands, should go direct to fanciers and to the owners of flocks who represent their fowls and the day-old chicks FOR WHAT THEY ARE, or substantially so.

Poultry huckstering, in its bad forms, cheats the actual poultryman and makes the road harder for him. At the same time it deceives and robs the beginner, the novice, the UNINFORMED. Not only should every well-conducted poultry journal vigorously oppose this style of huckstering, but our national poultry association and every local organization that is devoted to poultry culture, should take a hand in exposing and suppressing these parasites who are doing all they can to drain the life blood of a great and legitimate industry.

SOONER OR LATER, THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION WILL REALIZE THE MISTAKE IT MADE AT CLEVELAND IN ITS DISCOURTEOUS TREATMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HUCKSTERING, OF WHICH ITS PRESIDENT WAS CHAIRMAN, AND WILL TAKE A DIFFERENT COURSE IN THIS MATTER—EITHER THIS OR IT WILL LOSE FAR MORE THAN IT POSSIBLY CAN GAIN, BOTH IN POPULARITY AND IN NEW MEMBERSHIP.

ROSE COMB REDS

A fine lot of cockerels closely related to my Buffalo winners, \$3.00 to \$10.00.
C. E. RILEY, 973 Broadway, BUFFALO, N. Y.

TOLMAN FRESH AIR STRAIN

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Baby Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. Write for free list.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, R. F. D.-Dept. G, ROCKLAND, MASS.

I Have Bred **WHITE WYANDOTTES** Sixteen Years

This Year I Have The Best Lot Of Birds I Ever Raised

They are strong and vigorous because they are raised on free range. They are absolutely snow white with fine head points and excellent shape and are heavy layers because they are bred that way.

FOR SALE BOTH OLD AND YOUNG BIRDS THAT CAN WIN IN ANY SHOW.

FRED C. LISK,

Box L,

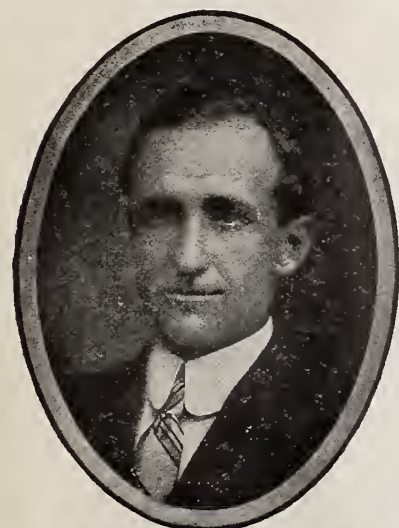
ROMULUS, N. Y.

W. F. FRY WELL CONNECTED IN BREEDING BRANCH OF POULTRY BUSINESS

W. F. Fry, for several years, an associate editor and central-western field representative of the Reliable Poultry Journal, is now located on the Hawthorne Poultry Farm, Indianapolis, Ind., where he forms the junior member of the firm of Rau & Fry, breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Blue Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex.

Mr. Fry is well connected in the new partnership and splendidly situated. He writes us that "all the Frys" are delighted with their new location. Having known Mr. Fry well indeed for a period of years, the editor of A. P. W. holds him in high esteem and we recommend the firm of Rau & Fry to the readers of this journal, without reservation.

In the late spring or early summer of 1916, the firm of Rau & Fry bought the entire flock of S. C. Rhode Island Reds, as bred for several years with exceptional success by B. H. Scranton, Rising Sun,



W. F. FRY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Formerly a well-known editorial writer and poultry show reporter in the central-west, now a member of the firm of Rau & Fry, proprietors of Hawthorne Poultry Farm, Indianapolis, Ind., breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Black Orpingtons, Blue Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex.

Ind., known as the "Ben Scranton strain." This strain is line-bred, and has produced many notable winners, including first and second prizes at Chicago and other large central western shows, where the competition has been keenest for years. Moreover, Mr. Scranton sold many prize winners, as exhibited by his customers, oftentimes in competition with his own poultry at these same shows.

Readers of the "World", who are in the market for S. C. Rhode Island Reds or for choice specimens—or hatching eggs—of the other three varieties bred by Messrs. Rau & Fry, will make no mistake in writing to them and entrusting

An Open Letter to the Poultry Fraternity

Chas. J. Fisk, Owner
M. L. Chapman, Mgr.
D. G. Keyler, Asst. Mgr.

Wilburtha
POULTRY FARMS

32 River Road
Trenton Junction
New Jersey

Trenton Junction, Dec. 1, 1916

Gentlemen:

As progressive poultrymen, concerned in the advancement of your industry, I feel certain you will be interested in knowing of the wonderful progress we are making at Wilburtha. We are doing big things here and we're going to do still bigger ones. Let me tell you about them.

Wilburtha Poultry Farms' birds were invincible at the large 1916 fall Shows. At New York State Fair, competing in all classes, we won nine Firsts and many minor prizes. At New Jersey State Fair, we entered in 16 classes, winning 13 Firsts. Birds in the hands of our customers have been equally successful at Toronto, Hagerstown, Allentown, and other fall Fairs.

In **Columbian Plymouth Rocks** and **Wyandottes**, we have again demonstrated undisputed supremacy at the New York State Fair, winning Best Display in both varieties. It will be remembered that we also won Best Display in both varieties last winter at Madison Square Garden. Our trade has been heavy in Columbians and we have but a few more birds to spare in these varieties. It is not too early to write us about **hatching eggs** and **baby chicks** for next season. Last spring we were obliged to return hundreds of dollars, as we could not fill all the orders on these popular varieties.

Wilburtha White Leghorns: While we do not claim absolute supremacy in this great breed, we are credited with having one of the two best flocks in the world. Wilburtha White Leghorns won prizes in every class at both the Palace and the Garden last winter. This is a noteworthy achievement never accomplished by the birds of any other breeder.

At the New Jersey State Fair this fall, we won four first premiums in strong competition. We have plenty of White Leghorns in stock, both utility and exhibition birds and are prepared to furnish birds for any Show. We will match these selected birds against those of any other breeder in the world, the prices being equal.

White Plymouth Rocks: This is the first year that Wilburtha Farms has advertised White Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Chapman, our General Manager, has, however, bred them for 20 years. He considers them to be the best breed in the world. Our first exhibit in this breed was in the hen class only, at the New York State Fair. We won 1st, 2nd and 4th. One week later, we won three Firsts and Best Display at the New Jersey State Fair. We now have White Plymouth Rocks in considerable numbers, and can fill orders for business-bred birds. We can also furnish cocks, hens, cockerels or pullets that can win in any Showroom in the world.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds: We fully believe that Rhode Island Reds have a great future. Mr. Chapman and myself recently spent about ten days in visiting the principal breeders of Rhode Island Reds. We returned from the trip well satisfied as to the quality of our own Reds. Although we have not exhibited our Reds this fall, we won, you will remember, Best Display in 1915 at the New York State Fair, New Jersey State Fair and at Hagerstown, Md. Write to us for anything you need in Reds. We can certainly send you birds that will prove satisfactory for utility or exhibition purposes.

Buff Leghorns: Our entire flock of Buff Leghorns, good-will, etc., was recently sold to Mr. Thos. Henry, Jr., of Chester, Pa., to whom all inquiries should now be addressed. We turned over a splendid flock to Mr. Henry and we recommend the man and the flock to all admirers of Buff Leghorns.

In conclusion, I just want to add that we are all very proud of Wilburtha and its place in the front rank of poultry farms. We are so proud of it that we will always protect its reputation at all costs. As long as Wilburtha is Wilburtha and under my control, you may be sure of a "square deal"—either entire satisfaction in your purchase or your money back and our apology for any inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Chas. J. Fisk
Owner

P. S. Why not write Mr. Chapman today? Tell him what you want—whether utility or exhibition birds. He'll help you.

SEWELL
1916

FIRST PRIZE EXHIBITION PEN, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK. OWEN FARMS, VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

When Mr. Owen of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., was establishing his strain of Buff Orpingtons, the finest birds produced in England were bought at great expense, for Mr. Owen would be content with nothing less than the best. Mr. M. F. Delano, present proprietor of Owen Farms, profits now by his early acquaintance with and management of those superb individuals, and the story of the development of Owen Farms' American strain of Buff Orpingtons is an important part of Orpington history. Mr. Delano's numerous choice Buff Orpingtons have won for Owen Farms and in the hands of hundreds of his customers. Besides this, they have influenced for good many flocks scattered all over the country. The best of Mr. Delano's life has been devoted to improving buff breeds of poultry. In the Orpington, the most popular buff breed of today, he is perfecting charming qualities of plumage, together with the sturdy type that American breeders value so highly. Recalling Mr. Delano's opportunities to secure the best of the early stock, realizing his long experience and earnestness in the work of breeding and his many achievements and honors won at America's greatest shows, perhaps we take it too much as a matter of course that Owen Farms should again be in the lead. When we consider the popularity of the Buff Orpingtons, the fine fashion the breeders of this variety have chosen and the great competition he must meet, it is at once apparent how much Mr. Delano is to be congratulated on winning at the 1915-16 Madison Square Garden Show, and we must also extend our congratulations to the fortunate buyers of his wonderful Buff Orpingtons.—F. L. Sewell.

orders to this firm. Mr. Fry is in personal charge of the correspondence and makes prices, selections and shipments. Mr. Rau is a man of wealth, who has long been a strong admirer of choice standard-bred fowl. Here is a combination "hard to beat", as the saying is, both from the breeders' and sellers' point of view, as well as from that of the buyer who wants value received and is willing to pay for it, if assured a square deal.

HAS AN EXTRA BIG FLOCK OF CHOICE RHODE ISLAND REDS THIS SEASON

Lester Tompkins, well-known breeder of line-bred prize winning Rhode Island Reds, both varieties, wrote the editor of A. P. W., under date, October 28th, as follows:

"Now, as to my stock, the chickens this year, I think I can honestly say, taking them as a whole, are far ahead of any flock I ever raised. There are something over 2,000 of them in the bunch. There was a bunch of 800 fairly early hatched, that I went through one night last week, to get out 20 utility pullets for a customer. I described them to him as being a little off-colored, and believe me, I had to hunt some to find 20 such in that flock.

"Of course, some are a lot better than others, but those that were conspicuous, were hard to find. Some of them, I think, while it is saying a lot, were the best I ever produced, and I am extra well fixed to fill orders and they are of very high quality. I don't believe there is another flock to be found in this country of nearly equal size of any breed that has less culls among them as the big lot of chickens I have raised this year.

"The old birds were a little backward in moulting, but they are coming out good now

and will soon be smoothed up—in fact, some are ready to ship. I have placed a few nice orders for future shipment and know I shall be able to please and benefit all who have trusted their orders to me.

"I have had one or two sample cases reported to me lately—results from birds I sold last year. One was a pen I sold for \$50.00. One of the pullets started laying early in February and up to October first, she had laid 191 eggs and never was broody. A sitting of eggs from that particular female produced the winning cockerel at the..... at, which Mr. Schilling can tell you about, as he judged him.

"Another \$50.00 pen I sold produced a bunch of pullets, one of which won first at one of our large fall fairs, and several others got places. That customer reports to me that he raised something over 200 chicks from that little pen of four females and a male and that a number of them are of truly high quality, so you can see it doesn't take my very highest priced birds to produce good stock. The blood is there and it is bound to come out and people are beginning to find this out, which makes my stock in great demand. I have spent my lifetime in perfecting it. A party, who visited my place last week, says he never saw anything like it, the way they look in a flock at feeding time. He was here when we started feeding and they are certainly RED when they get together."

"I have spent my life perfecting it." Therein lies the value of Lester Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds and here we find one of the secrets of his success in not only benefiting his customers, but also in satisfying them as the purchasers of winners. Not only are the Lester Tompkins' "Reds" beautiful to look at, as meeting the requirements of the Standard of Perfection, but they possess great stamina, as is proved first, by their ability to lay prolifically; second, by their ability to reproduce their desirable characteris-

tics. Readers of A. P. W. who are in the market for truly choice Single Comb or Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, will make no mistake in corresponding with Lester Tompkins and entrusting orders to him.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THEM?

Do you know about Baker's Buff Rocks? No! Then let us advise you, if you are interested in Plymouth Rocks of the Buff variety, to write O. R. Baker, Box W, Abilene, Kansas, and ask him to give you his price on a single bird, a pair, a trio or a pen—which ever you need.

Mr. Baker guarantees all stock to be satisfactory to the buyer, otherwise, it may be returned to the express office within twenty-four hours, in good condition, and sent back, express pre-paid, and Mr. Baker will return the money. He makes it a rule, no matter what price is paid for a bird, to see that the customer gets full value and a little more for his money. His birds have been first prize winners at the leading shows. They have won at the World's Fair at San Francisco, and at Madison Square Garden. For full particulars, write him, and kindly mention A. P. W.

If you are wondering what kind of chickens to raise, why not try Partridge Plymouth Rocks? You may not be familiar with their appearance, but you know what other Plymouth Rocks are in shape, and you can easily imagine the beautiful partridge plumage. You will find in our columns the advertisement of G. S. Buxton, Box W, Bellows Falls, Vermont, who breeds the Saxton strain of Partridge Plymouth Rocks, that have been winners at some of our largest poultry shows. He exhibited at the last New York State Fair at Syracuse, and won first on cock, hen, cockerel and pen, also fourth pullet and special for best display. He has a few choice birds for sale. Write him and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

CYPHERS MAMMOTH INCUBATOR

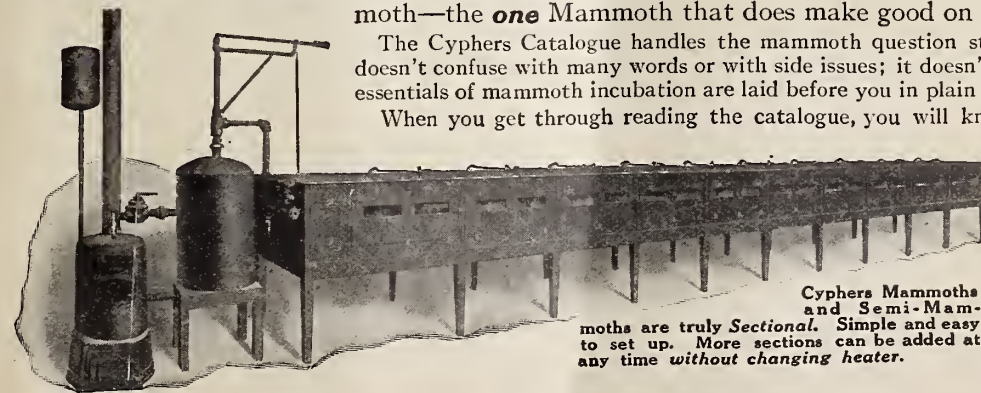
Don't Buy Your Mammoth by Guess

DEMAND proof that it *can* do what is claimed for it. And first, send for the new Cyphers Mammoth Catalogue, just off the press. Learn about the Latest-Pattern Cyphers Sectional Mammoth—the *one* Mammoth that does make good on every claim.

The Cyphers Catalogue handles the mammoth question straight from the shoulder. It doesn't confuse with many words or with side issues; it doesn't dodge the question. All the essentials of mammoth incubation are laid before you in plain English.

When you get through reading the catalogue, you will know exactly what a Mammoth ought to be, and you will know, too, that there is *just one* Mammoth that can fully meet *your* requirements.

You will make a mistake that you will regret all the rest of your business life if you decide the Mammoth question without seeing the Cyphers Mammoth Catalogue—without learning the unequalled value we offer.



Cyphers Mammoths and Semi-Mammoths are truly Sectional. Simple and easy to set up. More sections can be added at any time without changing heater.

Cyphers Semi-Mammoth: This book also describes the Cyphers Semi-Mammoth. This machine is manufactured for those who want a hatching capacity of less than 4,000 eggs. It is heated with oil and is cheaper than coal-burning machines of similar capacity, but is exactly like our regular Mammoth in every other way.

Send for your copy of this catalogue to-day—NOW, before you forget it. Write on your letterhead, if convenient; use a post card if it's easier. But let us have your name, some way, and we'll send the catalogue *by return mail*. Address

Cyphers Incubator Company Dept. 651 Factory and Home Offices, **Buffalo, N. Y.**

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESSES IN THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

By A. O. Schilling

(Continued from page 55)

During the recent convention of the American Poultry Association, held at Cleveland, last August, Mr. Sheppard extended an invitation to the members present to spend the day at his plant. We regretted then (and more so now) that it was impossible for us to take advantage of that opportunity to see this Ancona farm under more favorable weather conditions, with its blooming flower beds, many trees and abundant shrubbery as a background or setting for the numerous flocks of high-quality young Anconas at liberty about the place, while still others were enjoying the spacious runs and broad ranges. All those who made the trip returned with the most favorable impressions and told of the pleasant time they had and the gracious hospitality extended to them by Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, also about the wonderful quality of the flocks they had seen.

Some ten or twelve years ago, Mr. H. C. Sheppard first began breeding Mottled Anconas in his home town of Berea as a side line, being at the time engaged as salesman of leather goods, saddlery, furs, etc. Within five years after this first venture, the farm and the flock and the demand for Sheppard's Anconas had grown to such an extent that he decided to go into the business on a larger scale. Thus it came about that Mr. Sheppard acquired the site where the plant is now located, one mile from the city. It consists of thirteen and one-half acres, and yet within the last five years his business has increased so steadily year by year that he has found it advisable to have branch farms located in different sections of the country. The main object of this plan is to accommodate customers who live at long distances from the home plant, as he can make shipments direct from the nearest point. One of these farms is located in Tennessee and another in California. This condition is especially favorable to the shipment of day-old chicks, as it shortens the time in which chicks would be enroute, thereby lessening the possibilities of loss in transit.

Another of Mr. Sheppard's plans that works well is to send out to trustworthy neighboring farmers, each year, flocks of 100 to 200 females, with a suitable number of males, which are all raised on the home plant. This stock is renewed, or replaced, each fall or whenever the occasion demands. Careful inspection of these flocks is made at frequent intervals throughout the breeding season. This plan enables Mr. Sheppard to utilize approximately 3,000 breeders each season. At the time of our visit, the home plant contained about 5,000 birds,

one-third of which were Rose Combs and the remainder Single Combs.

While making the rounds of the poultry houses, we were shown flocks of cockerels quite recently brought in from the ranges, that were being kept in the large, roomy lofts of the main building, where they are protected from the rough fall weather. This plan also eliminates any danger of catching cold by exposure during this trying time.

The better specimens are separated and placed in individual coops, where they are conditioned for shows to supply the demands from customers in all parts of this country and in almost every civilized country on the globe.

We are just reminded of a number of index cards shown us while looking over the office equipment and the system in practice. These cards showed records of shipments to Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands and Brazil. We were most favorably impressed with a sales index card which Mr. Sheppard happened to pick up while explaining how he kept his records. It was a card recording sales made to one man in Massachusetts each year successively since 1912, showing date of each shipment, a short description of the bird or birds and price of same. The point that impressed us most was that Mr. Sheppard holds the business of his customers, thereby establishing a regular, dependable trade of large extent, which speaks well for his methods of doing business and the good treatment accorded his customers.

Speaking of sales, reminds us of several high-priced pens Mr. Sheppard has sold recently, the price of one of which was \$250 and another \$500. These sales seem to confirm the statement that fanciers are recognizing the value of Anconas, not only for their utility qualities, but for their merits as a show fowl as well.

We were shown coops used for conditioning purposes that would accommodate about 1,000 birds. In these the birds are placed after they are brought in from the range and carefully inspected personally by Mr. Sheppard before being shipped either to the shows for competition or to customers. In one long house, which we believe was one of the main houses, we saw 31 pens, containing mostly yearling pullets. These pullets were just coming into their bloom and no doubt many of them will carry off the blue ribbon for their future owners in the different locations to which they will be shipped.

We have observed Mr. Sheppard's career, as an Ancona specialist for some time past, and have noted his efforts and the wonderful progress he has made in popularizing Anconas. There existed

several factions, in fact these now exist to a certain extent, which advocated different types for the modern standard Ancona. One crowd wanted the heavy Minorca type, while another believed the Leghorn type was the popular one. Mr. Sheppard's conception of the perfect Ancona is neither of these extremes, but a medium, well-shaped type, one that is suitable for fancy and utility. We are pleased to note that his conception of the ideal has won out and struck a popular chord. Much credit is due Mr. Sheppard for his efforts in helping to develop a better understanding of this useful fowl.

In passing through the buildings at the Sheppard plant during the time of our visit, we were deeply impressed with the beauty of form and general development of his strain as it now exists. In handling some of the specimens, I thought they appeared to possess almost a pheasant-like quality. The breast seems to carry plenty of meat, while the thighs also seemed solid and well covered with muscle.

The short-backed, high-tailed type was not to be found on this plant. We do not recall seeing a single individual which could be classed as undesirable in this respect.

The memory-picture which we now have, as we think of our visit to the Sheppard plant, shows numerous, beautiful, well-matured males in the various pens, nearly all with uncommonly low, well-spread tails. The combs as a rule may be described as small or medium in size, with possibly an occasional individual which had developed a comb slightly larger than the average breeder would require for show purposes. We mention this fact simply to show our readers we are reporting things as we saw them and that we do not wish to over-rate the high quality which we found at this plant. In all Mediterranean breeds, one will find variations in type and color. It was the general high quality throughout the flocks which impressed us so much.

Among the pens containing the yearling cocks and hens, we saw some of the famous winners that have been making Sheppard's Anconas noted during the past years by carrying off the highest honors at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Sheppard sells many of his choice prize winners. The result was that the number of high record birds remaining was not large, but we venture to predict that among the youngsters of last season's production, there

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Make big win at Syracuse. Old and young stock to win for you at reasonable prices.

Orange Poultry Yards, Manhasset, L. I., New York

Platt's Wonderful RED SUSSEX

The oldest and largest exclusive breeder of this variety in America. Illustrated booklet describing this great fowl. Sent free on request.

F. L. PLATT, SWANTON, OHIO

Our Champion Sensation and Red Prince

STRAINS OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won Four Times as many First Prizes at Madison Square Garden, Boston and Providence as any of their competitors. ALL these winners and many others are in our 1916 pens. Stamp for Mating and Price List. Stock. Elegant cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets fit to win in any competition now ready. Single birds, trios or pens.

RED FEATHER FARM,

Box 67,

Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.

are plenty that will take their places in maintaining the show record of this famous flock.

We did not find a single specimen on the place that we may term as "gay" in color. We found the general run of markings to be very uniform, though there were a number of dark specimens. These, however, are regarded as invaluable in the breeding pens by fanciers, who appreciate and understand the principles of producing show color in Anconas.

We were especially impressed with the Rose Combs which we saw. We recall a dozen fully matured cocks that had grand type, with nice, small combs and beautiful color.

This plant has two large incubator cellars, with a capacity of over 100,000 chicks per season. The day-old chick business of this establishment has grown to considerable proportions, as nearly 50,000 day-old chicks were shipped during the past season. The brooder equipment is modern and has a capacity of about 10,000 for the season. The hot-water pipe system was employed during past years, but at present, is being replaced by modern colony hovers. Mr. Sheppard believes in this newer method of brooding and has found it very successful.

Shortly after Mr. Sheppard located his plant on the present site, he drilled for natural gas and was fortunate in hitting the right spot. The result is that he is able to heat his incubators and brooders at little or no cost from the gas well upon his own farm. This gas well also supplies all other buildings, including the dwelling in which he lives.

The lighting system of the plant is supplied by an electric generator in the basement of his home, which is used solely for this purpose. Another interesting feature of this establishment was the water works located in the basement of his residence, which furnishes the farm as well as the residence with a fine quality of pure, fresh water.

After we had made the rounds of the poultry buildings, inspected the houses, incubator cellars and brooders. Mr. Sheppard offered to show us the system used in keeping sales records and correspondence, as well as the advertising campaign which he is conducting. It was one of the most simple and accurate systems we have ever seen, and we regret not to be in a position to explain it in detail. This would require additional space and numerous special illustrations showing plans for index cards and other important methods of record keeping that he himself has perfected. Mr. Sheppard is a man who believes thoroughly in efficiency, accuracy and solid business principles. Fact is, we believe this is the key note of Mr. Sheppard's success. He is a believer in printer's ink, on the basis that the public stands ready to purchase any reliable ware, article, bird or animal, if properly approached.

We appreciated the opportunity to visit this plant and enjoyed every minute of our stay. Anyone who is interested in conducting a poultry plant would do well to stop off at Berea and pay Mr. Sheppard a call. We feel confident he would be welcome and no doubt he would be benefitted by what he sees and learns regarding the methods and system employed in conducting this plant.

OWEN FARMS

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ORPINGTONS,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS,
and WHITE LEGHORNS,**

Have won sweeping victories for years at Madison Square Garden, New York (where 393 Owen Farms birds have won the Blue), Palace Show (New York), Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Allentown and the other Leading Shows, Both North and South.

OWEN FARMS EXHIBITS in the hands of our customers or of ourselves have WON the LEADING HONORS at HUNDREDS of SHOWS all over the country, and have raised the standard of these shows. Shows that do not include Owen Farms birds are not plentiful, but when found, are considered incomplete. You can help increase the prestige of your show by adding Owen Farms quality to your exhibit, and swell your own winnings by calling to your aid the all-powerful backing of Owen Farms.

DECEMBER AND JANUARY SHOWS WILL BE WON BY OWEN FARMS BIRDS

I now have in my fitting room cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets ready for shipment at short notice to win anywhere for my customers. Hundreds of breeders all over the country have learned from experience that they can secure here without delay just the bird or birds they need to complete their exhibit. You now know the weak spot in your show string. Why not MAKE YOUR WINNING CERTAIN BY ADDING ONE OR MORE BIRDS from Owen Farms?

Owen Farms' readiness has been the important factor in making the grand winnings my birds have made all over the country in Owen Farms exhibits and in the exhibits of Owen Farms' customers. Why not secure this all-powerful backing by placing your order here where you will receive full value for your money and a little more?

BREEDING BIRDS

The most important thing in a breeding bird is to know what and how good were its ancestors. When you receive Owen Farms birds for foundation blood you do not need to worry about what they will produce. They will be selected and mated for you by Frank H. Davey in Rocks, Wyandottes and Leghorns, and by Maurice F. Delano in Orpingtons and Reds. Our long experience and absolute knowledge of the breeding and ancestry of the birds we mate for you will make your success certain. This Service will cost you nothing, as at any given price the birds from here, as individuals, will be worth a little more than you can procure anywhere else, while their potential breeding value will make them the lowest cost birds you ever purchased. Fine breeding males at \$10.00 each upwards and females at \$5.00 each upwards. All ordinary utility birds have been sold.

OWEN FARMS CATALOGUE

will prove a real treat for you if you have not seen it. It is yours for the asking and you should read it carefully before placing your order. It gives the history of the flocks, describes the farms, gives the fair, equitable guarantees on stock and eggs, and innumerable photos of the leading winners in my varieties.

A TYPICAL OWEN FARMS WINNING WAS MADE AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR IN SEPTEMBER

When My White Rocks, White Leghorns, Buff and White Orpingtons won 12 out of a possible 20 firsts, 8 seconds, 9 thirds and 9 fourths and fifth prizes. A total of 38 regular awards. The most important of all firsts, first prize pen, was won in each variety.

**28 OWEN FARMS BIRDS WON THE BLUE.
8 BIRDS OF ALL OTHER EXHIBITORS COMBINED WON THE BLUE.**

MY S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

were not shown at Syracuse. Important sales in these varieties made me decide to give my customers the benefit of my best early birds. Later you will realize I am stronger than ever before.

MY BIRDS LIVE, GROW, LAY AND PAY.

OWEN FARMS

115 William Street,

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor. FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent.

WHAT FIVE LAYING CONTESTS HAVE TAUGHT US

By C. T. Patterson

(Continued from page 58)

The following table gives the name of each variety of hens entered in the five contests, the average weight of the hens, the average number of pounds of feed consumed, the gain in weight from the first to the last of the contest, the average weight of one dozen eggs of each variety, and the profit from each hen in each variety.

Each pound of feed and each egg was valued at 1½¢ each, which was about the average price for the five years at this place. Nothing is considered in getting the profit except feed and eggs.

As no test should be considered seriously till it has been tried a number of times, the records of the last eighteen varieties in the table should not be considered definite, for there was only one pen of each, for only one year. They are given here simply to give a complete record of the five years' contest work.

		Average weight	Lbs. feed 1 yr per hen	Gain in weight	Wt. 1 doz. eggs per yr.	Av. eggs laid	Profit above feed
1	S. C. W. Leghorns...	3½ lbs.	71 lbs.	½ lb.	25.7 oz.	162	\$1.365
2	Barred Rocks	6 lbs.	88 lbs.	½ lb.	25.4 oz.	146	.87
3	S. C. Reds	5½ lbs.	78 lbs.	¾ lb.	26.4 oz.	157	1.185
4	R. C. Reds	6 lbs.	81 lbs.	¾ lb.	27.4 oz.	153	1.08
5	White Wyandottes...	5½ lbs.	75 lbs.	¾ lb.	24.9 oz.	163	1.32
6	White Orpingtons...	6¾ lbs.	82 lbs.	¾ lb.	26.6 oz.	135	.795
7	Silver Wyandottes...	4½ lbs.	70 lbs.	¾ lb.	24.8 oz.	162	1.38
8	White Rocks	7 lbs.	87 lbs.	¾ lb.	26.5 oz.	148	.915
9	Buff Orpingtons...	6¼ lbs.	81 lbs.	1 lb.	26.3 oz.	149	1.02
10	Anconas	3¾ lbs.	68 lbs.	¾ lb.	27.5 oz.	151	1.245
11	Blk. Orpingtons ...	6½ lbs.	75 lbs.	½ lb.	25.2 oz.	140	.975
12	Blk. Langshaus ...	6¾ lbs.	90 lbs.	1¼ lbs.	27.2 oz.	158	1.02
13	S. C. Bl. Leghorns...	3½ lbs.	60 lbs.	½ lb.	24.7 oz.	138	1.17
14	Buff Rocks	6¾ lbs.	86 lbs.	½ lb.	25.8 oz.	136	.75
15	S. C. Bl. Minorcas...	5½ lbs.	90 lbs.	½ lb.	27.8 oz.	155	.975
16	S. C. Br. Leghorns...	3¼ lbs.	60 lbs.	½ lb.	23.4 oz.	140	1.20
17	R. C. W. Leghorns...	3 lbs.	61 lbs.	½ lb.	23.4 oz.	133	1.08
18	Buff Wyandottes...	5¾ lbs.	72 lbs.	¾ lb.	23.4 oz.	169	1.455
19	R. C. Bl. Minorcas...	4½ lbs.	64 lbs.	¼ lb.	26.6 oz.	131	1.005
20	Part. Wyandottes...	3½ lbs.	71 lbs.	¾ lb.	23 oz.	107	.54
21	Part. Rocks	4½ lbs.	71 lbs.	¾ lb.	23.1 oz.	112	.615
22	Rhinelanders	3¾ lbs.	60 lbs.	¾ lb.	24.1 oz.	138	1.175
23	Mo. W. Fluffs.....	5 lbs.	75 lbs.	¾ lb.	24.3 oz.	139	.96
24	Silver Campines...	2¼ lbs.	62 lbs.	1 lb.	24.8 oz.	123	.915
25	Col. Wyandottes...	4½ lbs.	71 lbs.	½ lb.	24.8 oz.	149	1.17
26	Hamburgs	2¼ lbs.	64 lbs.	½ lb.	21.6 oz.	116	.78
27	Cornish	5 lbs.	69 lbs.	½ lb.	23.7 oz.	105	.54
28	W. Langshans	5½ lbs.	71 lbs.	1 lb.	26.7 oz.	103	.48
29	Golden Campines...	2¼ lbs.	62 lbs.	1 lb.	24.8 oz.	140	1.17
30	D. Lace Leghorns...	3¼ lbs.	60 lbs.	¼ lb.	21.3 oz.	123	.945
31	R. C. Br. Leghorns...	3 lbs.	60 lbs.	½ lb.	22.4 oz.	178	1.77
32	Dom. Leghorns	3 lbs.	61 lbs.	½ lb.	23.4 oz.	153	1.38
33	S. C. Bl. Leghorns...	4¼ lbs.	61 lbs.	¼ lb.	23.7 oz.	169	1.62
34	Col. P. Rocks	5 lbs.	63 lbs.	½ lb.	25 oz.	87	.36
35	Golden Wyandottes...	4 lbs.	63 lbs.	¾ lb.	22 oz.	136	1.095
36	Silver P. Wydts ...	3½ lbs.	63 lbs.	½ lb.	21.5 oz.	141	1.17
37	Lt. Brahmas	6 lbs.	80 lbs.	¾ lb.	24 oz.	80	.00
38	Buff Brahmas	5¼ lbs.	81 lbs.	¾ lb.	26 oz.	110	.435
39	S. C. R. I. Whites...	5½ lbs.	78 lbs.	½ lb.	26.2 oz.	164	1.29
40	R. C. R. I. Whites...	5¼ lbs.	78 lbs.	¾ lb.	26.4 oz.	187	1.635
41	Houdans	4 lbs.	73 lbs.	¼ lb.	26.7 oz.	86	.195
42	Spanish	3¼ lbs.	73 lbs.	¾ lb.	26.2 oz.	97	.36
43	Buttercups	2¾ lbs.	67 lbs.	½ lb.	25.4 oz.	123	.84
44	Oregons	3½ lbs.	71 lbs.	½ lb.	26.1 oz.	232	2.415
45	Buckeyes	4½ lbs.	66 lbs.	½ lb.	24 oz.	130	.96
46	Cochins	4½ lbs.	79 lbs.	¾ lb.	25 oz.	121	.63
47	Cross bred.....	4 lbs.	79 lbs.	¼ lb.	24 oz.	148	1.035

The following table shows the number of eggs produced during each month of the five years, the average eggs produced per hen during each contest, and the average eggs produced per hen during each month for the five years:

Month	1911-12 127 pens 635 hens	1912-13 60 pens 600 hens	1913-14 59 pens 590 hens	1914-15 51 pens 255 hens	1915-16 104 pens 520 hens	For 5 yrs 401 pens 2600 hens	Average per hen
November	3,068	1,400	2,304	1,836	3,166	11,774	4.5
December	5,045	4,446	4,057	857	5,154	19,459	7.5
January	3,195	6,092	7,512	2,726	5,375	24,900	9.5
February	6,383	7,493	8,187	3,732	7,462	33,257	12.8
March	10,520	11,138	12,291	5,140	10,756	49,845	19.2
April	12,141	11,261	11,324	5,107	10,639	50,472	19.4
May	11,209	10,734	11,595	4,371	9,470	47,379	18.2
June	9,607	8,914	9,013	4,055	8,748	40,337	15.5
July	8,751	8,229	8,299	3,501	7,656	36,436	14.
August	6,913	6,480	8,154	3,423	7,180	32,154	12.3
September	5,530	5,470	7,296	3,002	6,232	27,530	10.6
October	3,729	2,994	4,837	1,753	3,480	17,783	6.9
Total	86,091	85,555	94,869	39,503	85,318	391,326	150.5
Av. Hen	135.6	142.6	157.8	152.	164.7		

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TURTLE POINT FARM, Poultry Dept.,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

OCTOBER REPORT OF NATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST, MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI

The fifth National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., closed October 31, 1916, all previous records being broken, except individual.

These following facts and figures are taken from the report of Director C. T. Patterson:

The leading pen, of Missouri Plymouth Rocks, laid 1,185 eggs, or an average of 237 eggs per hen. The highest previous record was made by a pen of S. C. White Leghorns with an average of 230 eggs. A Washington S. C. White Leghorn won the individual record with 275 eggs. The ten highest pens each averaged more than 218 eggs per hen, while the five highest hens averaged 263 eggs each. There were 106 hens, or 20% of all in the contest, that laid 200 or more eggs during the year.

The leading pens for the month of October are as follows:

Pen	Variety	Address	Eggs
51	White Wyandottes, Indiana.....		96
43	Silver Wyandottes, Iowa.....		Tie 80
59	R. C. Reds, Missouri.....		Tie 80
14	S. C. White Leghorns, Illinois.....		77
46	White Wyandottes, Texas.....		Tie 75
47	White Wyandottes, Pennsylvania.....		Tie 75
102	Orecons, Oregon.....		74

Following is a list of the ten highest pens for the year:

Pen	Variety	Address	Eggs
69	Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mo.....		1185
102	Orecons, Oregon.....		1159
25	S. C. White Leghorns, Wash.....		1101
8	S. C. White Leghorns, Penna.....		1100
59	R. C. Reds, Missouri.....		1099
27	S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri.....		1071
17	S. C. White Leghorns, Texas.....		1068
11	S. C. White Leghorns, Kans.....		1063
49	White Wyandottes, Michigan.....		1059
46	White Wyandottes, Texas.....		1021

The five highest hens for the year are:

Hen	Pen	Variety	Address	Eggs
3	25	S. C. White Leghorn, Wash.....		275
1	69	Barred Rock, Missouri.....		263
3	25	S. C. White Leghorn, Wash.....		262
3	102	Orecons, Oregon.....		260
3	2	S. C. White Leghorn, Missouri.....		257

Pen 51, White Wyandottes, Indiana, won the cup for the best record during the month of October with a record of 96 eggs. The total number of eggs laid during the month by all pens was 3,480.

Beginning on page 58 will be found the interesting report of Mr. Patterson, covering the five laying contests that have been held at Mountain Grove.

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"Safety First" send for sample pair of COLLIN'S SANITARY ROOST HANGER and free yourself of this worry.
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CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC
with the feed once each day. A high grade medicinal—not a cheap filler. Pails \$1.25. Pkgs. 25c-50c
At the first sign of roup put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. The birds will drink and doctor themselves. A good preventive measure too. 25.50c. Postpaid.
THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY
1004 Conkey Bldg., Cleveland, O.

The following table deals with many of the common questions pertaining to poultry, such as the number of varieties which have been entered in the contests and the number of years and hens represented by each variety, the percent. of hens laying less than 75 eggs per year, the per cent. laying over 200 eggs, the per cent. of hens going broody each year in each variety and the per cent. of hens dying from all causes. In giving the per cents. fractions are omitted.

Variety	Represented Yrs.	No. hens 5 yrs.	% 200- eggs hens	% hens less than 75 eggs	% hens broody	Mortality
1. S. C. White Leghorns	5	460	20	6	30	9
2. Barred Rocks	5	190	13	10	200	.8
3. S. C. Reds	5	180	17	5	300	8
4. R. C. Reds	5	135	10	5	336	8
5. White Wyandottes	5	130	20	8	245	18
6. White Orpingtons	5	125	7	12	375	15
7. Silver Wyandottes	5	115	20	5	321	9
8. White P. Rocks	5	115	10	3	151	7
9. Buff Orpingtons	5	105	7	7	480	14
10. Anconas	5	100	8	7	26	10
11. Black Orpingtons	5	90	9	15	304	18
12. Black Langshans	5	85	7	5	314	9
13. S. C. Buff Leghorns	5	80	5	5	52	4
14. Buff Rocks	4	90	5	9	433	3
15. S. C. Black Minorcas	4	75	7	4	43	9
16. S. C. Brown Leghorns	4	60	1	15	23	3
17. R. C. W. Leghorns	4	60	5	16	38	5
18. Buff Wyandottes	3	70	17	3	317	4
19. R. C. Black Minorcas	3	50	4	12	22	22
20. Part. Wyandottes	2	40	0	22	470	5
21. Part. Rocks	2	35	0	28	397	11
22. Rhinelanders	2	25	12	0	0	28
23. Mo. W. Fluffs	2	15	7	7	146	20
24. Silver Campines	2	15	0	20	0	13
25. Col. Wyandottes	2	10	0	0	450	0
26. Hamburgs	1	15	0	20	20	7
27. Cornish	1	10	0	20	450	0
28. White Langshans	1	10	0	10	240	5
29. Golden Campines	1	20	5	10	0	20
30. D. Lace Leghorns	1	5	20	5	0	0
31. R. C. Br. Leghorns	1	5	0	0	20	0
32. Dom. Leghorns	1	5	0	0	260	0
33. S. C. Black Leghorns	1	5	0	0	0	0
34. Col. P. Rocks	1	5	0	20	240	20
35. Golden Wyandottes	1	5	20	0	220	40
36. Silver P. Wyandottes	1	5	0	0	220	20
37. Light Brahmas	1	5	0	60	240	40
38. Buff Brahmas	1	5	0	40	160	20
39. S. C. R. I. Whites	1	5	0	0	220	20
40. R. C. R. I. Whites	1	5	40	0	220	0
41. Houdans	1	5	0	40	0	0
42. Spanish	1	5	0	20	0	20
43. Buttercups	1	5	0	0	0	20
44. Oregons	1	5	100	0	160	0
45. Buckeyes	1	5	0	0	420	0
46. Cochins	1	5	0	20	440	0
47. Cross Breds	1	5	0	0	360	0

TO GET WINTER EGGS

Professor D. J. Lambert, of the Extension Department of the Rhode Island State College, recently wrote that new-laid eggs are scarce in Rhode Island, and prices are high. Continuing, he says:

"The demand for fresh eggs does not create a supply, but the lack of a normal supply does create high prices which will prevail from now until after the holidays. The few eggs that are produced in this state at the present time are laid mostly by early hatched pullets, chicks that were out of the shells during the month of March. Some of these pullets may moult after laying three or four dozen eggs, although proper feeding and housing will often prevent this and cause them to continue to lay all winter.

"All of the birds in the same pen should be as near uniform size and color as possible. They should have something to do, something good to scratch for and pick at from morning till night."

Professor Lambert closes with the statement that the production of eggs is due to "the instinct of reproduction on the part of healthy hens, fostered by a

continuous supply of nutrients of which eggs are made."

It should be noted that Professor Lambert says that the eggs obtained the first of November are laid by early hatched pullets that were hatched during the month of March.

There is a lesson in that statement which poultry keepers should learn. To get some of the pullets hatched in March means that the eggs must be set not later than that during the first week of that month. It is not too early now to place your orders for eggs for hatching. If you live on a farm you will find among our advertisers, a number who will furnish incubator eggs from pure-bred, utility stock that will give you a nice number of pullets for laying next fall. You need not fear that prices next winter will be too low to be profitable. Winter eggs always sell at a premium, and there is not the slightest danger of the supply being too great.

If you want eggs from the best breeding pens of our best poultry breeders, get your orders in early. Do not be caught napping.

POULTRY WEEK AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY, JAN. 8-13.

Remember the sixth annual "Poultry Week", to be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. It should be a matter of interest to all progressive poultry raisers of the state. A brief but comprehensive short poultry course will be given the beginner in poultry raising, thus enabling him to avoid many mistakes. Wednesday, January 10th, will be a day of special interest to fanciers, as a discussion of their problems will receive attention. Commercial poultrymen and farmers have Thursday for their day. There will be motion pictures, and illustrated lectures will be given to make the day interesting and profitable. The problems of farm poultry, caponizing, etc., will be discussed, Thursday and Friday being devoted to this purpose.

Messrs. A. A. Graham, L. J. Demberger, J. J. Wingert and Otis Crane will co-operate with Professor A. G. Phillips and Messrs. L. Jones, L. H. Schwartz, R. B. Easson and C. S. Brewster, of Purdue, in making the programme a success. The only expense is railroad fare and actual living expenses while present. For further particulars, write to the School of Agriculture, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Practically everyone has read of the egg laying contest being conducted at Vineland, N. J. Many of the contestants have made excellent egg records, but it is at the close of the contest that the really valuable work of the winners begin, i. e., the reproduction of their kind. They are mated to males of heavy-laying strains, and the chicks from their eggs are watched as closely as babies. They are not turned over to a fussy, old hen, but the Magic and Colony brooders, built by the United Brooder Co., Trenton, N. J., are entrusted with these valuable little chicks because they will not trample, smother, overheat or chill the chicks. This company builds brooders that will take care of two to three hundred chicks. For full particulars regarding them, address United Brooder Co., 349 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

The Genesee Valley Poultry and Pigeon Association will hold its show, Jan. 8-13, at Rochester, N. Y., with Judges Johnson, Cornish, Alt, Wirt, Turner and Augenstein to place the awards on poultry; Frank Cook to judge the pigeons, and C. A. Deardorf to judge the pet stock. For premium list, address James H. Westcott, P. O. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

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JUDGES AT BOSTON

In connection with the big Boston show, there will be held the annual meetings of the American Light Brahma Club, the American Barred Plymouth Rock Club, the American White Plymouth Rock Club and American Cornish Club, the Hamburg Fanciers' Club, the New England Bantam Club, the New England Golden Wyandotte Club, the state meeting of the S. C. Brown Leghorn Club and the special meeting of Silver Wyandotte breeders. This means that there will be a great array of specials. Following are the judges, who will place the awards:

R. F. Alden—Silver, Golden, Columbian Wyandottes.

W. M. Anderson—Buff and Blue Leghorns, Silver Penciled Wyandottes.

A. J. Braun, Jr.—Waterfowl.

W. H. Card—R. I. Reds, Dark Cornish cocks and hens.

F. G. Cook—Brown Leghorns.

Chas. D. Cleveland—Blue and Buff Wyandottes, Faverolles.

J. M. Cutting—Turkeys.

W. H. Congdon—Clean-legged Ornamental Bantams.

J. H. Drevenstedt—Hamburgs.

James Glasgow—White Wyandottes.

Wm. A. Hendrickson—Light Brahmas.

Herman Hoke—Dark Brahmas, Partridge Wyandottes, Thoroughbred Games, Red Caps, Mrs. W. P. Masten—Anconas, Andalusians, Silver Leghorns, Spanish.

W. G. Minich—Minorcas, Feathered-legged Ornamental Bantams.

Haldie Nicholson—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Richard Oke—Buff and Black Orpingtons, Polish, Sussex.

Chas. W. Pratt—White Plymouth Rocks, Len Rawnsley—White Orpingtons, Games, Game Bantams.

F. W. Rogers—Buff and Columbian Plymouth Rocks.

H. P. Schwab—Campines, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Houdans.

Eugene Sites—Dorkings, Buttercups, Javas, Lakenvelders, Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks.

John W. Ward, Jr.—All Cornish except Dark cocks and hens.

Geo. W. Weed—Cochins, Black Wyandottes, Black Leghorns, American Dominiques, J. C. Williams—White Leghorns.

TO INCREASE SIZE OF HATCHES

No one will deny the statement of the Geo. H. Lee Company that on the success in hatching the eggs and raising the chicks depends the success or failure of a person in the poultry business. Mr. Lee himself has been intimately connected with the poultry business for many years, and his company has put out, from time to time, remedies and articles that are intended to benefit poultry raisers.

Among the well-known remedies manufactured by them are Lee's Lice Killer, Germozone, Egg-o-latum, Egg Maker, etc. Now they offer to the trade, Egg-O-Hatch, a new product, designed to strengthen the chick and weaken the shell, which means that more chicks will be able to break their shells and hatches will be better.

Egg-O-Hatch is described as "a powder which, when mixed with water, forms a liquid that is very rich in free oxygen gas. This, when sprinkled on the eggs, furnishes oxygen in liberal quantity for the growing chicks. This strengthens the chicks. At the same time the liquid, which soaks into the shell, absorbs the carbonic acid gas, which is given off, and it also has a further effect of rotting the animal matter of the egg shell."

It would naturally follow that chicks, being strong at the time of hatching, can be raised in greater numbers. For further information regarding Egg-O-Hatch and the full line of goods offered by this company, including their Mandy Lee incubators, address the Geo. H. Lee Co., 308 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

POULTRY FANCIERS' CLUB BANQUET

We were pleased to have Mr. J. H. Drevenstedt report, after a recent journey, that he found conditions in the south good for poultrymen. Southerners are prosperous this year, and poultry fanciers there have the money to buy first class stock. Northern breeders should remember that they know good birds down there and will not be satisfied with anything but the best. It takes good birds to win against them.

Mr. Drevenstedt wishes us to call attention to the fact that the Poultry Fanciers' Club will hold its first annual banquet on Saturday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, December 30th, at the Prince George Hotel, during the week of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. He earnestly requests that all members attend and that they notify him at least ten days in advance. It is the club's ambition to elevate the fancy. D. Lincoln Orr is the president. For further information, address J. H. Drevenstedt, Schenectady, N. Y.

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- 2—**EGGS AND EGG FARMS**—This may be called a text book on the egg business. The production of eggs for market. Price, 50 cents. With A. P. W., 75 cents.
- 3—**POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES**—Gives plans and descriptions of all kinds of houses, coops and handy fixtures, including incubator cellars, etc. Price, 50 cents. With A. P. W., 75 cents.
- 4—**ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION AND BROODING**—How to house and operate incubators and how to brood the chicks successfully. Numerous articles by successful men. Many illustrations. Price, 50 cents. With A. P. W., 75 cents.
- 5—**THE CHICK BOOK**—How to rear chicks for the market, for breeders, for layers and for show room. Very valuable book. Will save you in one season many times its price. Price, 50 cents. With A. P. W., 75 cents.
- 6—**RELIABLE POULTRY REMEDIES**—Treats of poultry diseases and their care with chapters on poultry pests and how to get rid of them. Tells of home remedies. Price, 25 cents. With A. P. W., 60 cents.
- 7—**EGG RECORD AND ACCOUNT BOOK**—A careful record of the eggs produced and of all expenses and sales is essential to success. Price, 25 cents. With A. P. W., 60 cents.

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Topics of the Times

By JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

Now that Grant M. Curtis, the man most intimately affected by the series of studied affronts put upon him by the elements in control of action at the Cleveland convention of the American Poultry Association, has had his say and stated his position in the premises, it is in order to discuss some aspects of the situation that could not appropriately be brought up until after he had defined his position.

Sitting in the convention, when one of the votes which everyone present knew was intended as an affront to Mr. Curtis, had just been announced, one of the oldest members of the Association present, who has, throughout his entire connection with it, taken a direct and often an active interest in its welfare, said to me:

"Robinson, what do these men think they are doing? The first consideration with them in every matter that comes before this convention seems to be to study how they can use the action of the meeting to oppose and either directly or indirectly to insult Mr. Curtis. They call this a harmony meeting! Do you imagine that any of them seriously suppose that any real harmony can be brought about in this way? If Mr. Curtis is disposed to fight this program, he will have strong support. The very least a man in his position is likely to do, is to become inactive in the Association work. I can't see where it is going to help this Association to get new members or to stir up activity among the old ones, to treat a man who has worked as hard for the American Poultry Association as he has, the way Mr. Curtis is being treated here in his absence."

That is one aspect of the case. Another side of it, equally important, is this. No association or government of any kind can have stability and standing unless the organization as an organization respects its own acts and stands by its officers and committees in the performance of their duties. As the American Poultry Association is constituted, its official acts, even when they are the unanimous acts of its largest conventions, are the acts of a very small minority of its members. As a matter of fact, much of the most important business of some of the most largely attended conventions is

transacted by a bare quorum. But provided that business is done in a constitutional manner, it is officially immaterial whether it is done with fifty present or with five hundred present and participating.

The Association, having taken action in due form for a certain purpose, it becomes necessary that it should consistently do the things necessary to promote its measures, or else by the proper formal action officially decide not to do them. The San Francisco meeting was slimly attended but no one has claimed that its acts were not constitutional, nor has anyone, in any parliamentary way undertaken to secure a reversal of business transacted there. All that was done at the San Francisco meeting was either in the way of carrying out plans previously determined, or as along lines regarded as progressive — developing new policies. Nothing done at San Francisco was in the way of reflecting upon or repudiating the acts of any former convention. At Cleveland, the number taking part in the meeting was greater than at San Francisco, but still not large enough to be considered more representative. The working majority of the convention was less than one per cent. of the membership of the Association. This majority of about three score members undertook to show the disapproval of those individually composing it, of a principal act of the Association at the preceding convention, by a contemptuous reception of the report of the committee appointed to

carry out a measure of the Association. It was done in due parliamentary form, but in utter disregard of the spirit which must govern one convention, of an organization of the character of the American Poultry Association, in dealing with business originating at a previous convention if there is to be either permanence or progress in the organization.

Still another aspect of the case is the political one. Mr. Curtis has been, for some time, the choice of a good many members for the presidency of the Association to succeed Mr. Richards. The advocates of his election to the office include many who have differed and, still differ with him upon many details of the policies of the Association but who feel that he is entitled to the honor, and that at this period in the affairs of the American Poultry Association, his services in its highest office, would be of great benefit to the organization and to the poultry industry. I happen to know that Mr. Curtis has replied to all such urgings that he positively would not become a candidate for the office of president, but as I look at such matters, the circumstances created by the anti-Curtis program pushed through the Cleveland convention, so alter the case, that he must reconsider his decision in the light of the new conditions.

The appropriate, natural, practical and constitutional way for the members who do not approve of what is done at a meeting of the Association, to express their sentiments is through the election of officers, in which usually about one-third of the members do participate, and in which all may take part. As I see it, there is no occasion for those who favor the election of Mr. Curtis to the presidency of the American Poultry Association to ask, or for him to state at this time, his attitude in case he should be nominated for that office. The thing to do is for those who favor his election to secure a vote for him on the nominating ballot that will be an emphatic notice that the membership at large demands

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Blue ribbon winners at America's leading show Panama-Pacific, Boston and Madison Square Garden, Chicago. If you want stock that will win in any competition I can furnish your needs.

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R. A. ROWAN, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



that those who happen to be in the majority at a convention shall not, because they temporarily have the power, nullify the work of preceding conventions and mistreat committees that have faithfully performed duties assigned them by the Association.

As far as the nominating ballot goes, I think Mr. Curtis should leave the situation in the hands, not merely of his friends, but of those who desire an expression of the sentiment of the Association in the matter. My personal opinion, which may not be of much consequence, is that the nominating ballot will show a demand for him as president which he will not feel justified in rejecting. But even if he should still persist in declining the office, the Association will have purged itself of symptoms of rank ingratitude for faithful service.

To what extent, if at all, Vice-President Peters, who is a very active candidate for the presidency, consciously lent aid to the anti-Curtis program, I do not know. My impression of Mr. Peters is that as a presiding officer, he tries to be fair in each situation as it arises, but shows no appreciation of the chairman's function of guiding the business of a convention for harmony with past actions and future results. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no other man who has presided at two consecutive meetings of the American Poultry Association, has seen the action of the first slighted by the second, without leaving the chair and vigorously protesting from the floor against such a proceeding.

What I do know as to Mr. Peters' attitude, is that the anti-Curtis elements were energetically promoting his presidential boom at Cleveland, and that he is appealing for support on the ground that, as a presiding officer at several meetings, he has not had an appeal from his decisions. I submit that the man who presided at both San Francisco and Cleveland ought to have forced the house to appeal from some decisions at either one place or the other. The chairman is the man who above all others should be interested in consistency in the proceedings from meeting to meeting.

In the report of the secretary-treasurer in the Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, I find this statement: "The agricultural condition of today lends itself better to the raising of hens than ever before, and so the poultry business must grow and grow right. To the college poultrymen belong the honor and necessity of seeing that this development, which may go ahead without us, is guided properly. We can do this."

The grounds of this supreme self-con-

fidence had previously been stated thus: "We are a group of educators, leaders, investigators, molders of opinion, and spreaders of the gospel of good poultry husbandry. The college and the university are the fountains of all that is good in education."

As to the last assertion, it is only necessary to say that if the poultry instructors had no poultry literature save that originating at the colleges and universities, they would be in a bad way. The poultry literature of our time has been improved in some ways by the contributions of the educators, but it is improved in form rather than in substance. As old Geoffrey Chaucer said in "The Assembly of Fowles";

"For out of the old fieldes, as men saithe,
Cometh al this new corne fro to yere to yere,
And out of old bookes, in good faithe,
Cometh all this new science that men lere."

Concerning leadership. No class of poultrymen as a class can be leaders. Educators being a limited class selected with reference to their capacity to give instruction to others, will furnish, perhaps, an unusually large proportion of men to whom novices look for leadership and guidance, but a man's value as a teacher or investigator does not depend upon his capacity for leadership in affairs. There are and always will be, a good many teachers who are not at all leaders in the sense which appears to be intended in the above quotation, but who devote themselves to the somewhat monotonous work of giving instruction in the rudiments of poultry keeping. Educators ought, by all means, to rightfully guide those who depend upon them, and to do this they need to be more concerned about keeping in touch with developments than about regulating them.

President Richards, in the A. P. A. Bulletin for September, records his opinion that the action of the convention on the amendment in regard to licensing judges "looks to have been done too hurriedly." The more experience Mr. Richards has this year doing business, according to the action of the convention, which an unfortunate illness prevented him from attending, the more the conviction will grow upon him that the late convention was not a very deliberative body. It was sufficiently talkative most of the time while in session, but that is a horse of another color.

As I recall consideration of this amendment, enough time was devoted to it to have brought out the merits and demerits of the question quite as fully as necessary, but the debate was mostly upon the question whether the examining of judges should be turned over to the standard committee as provided in the proposed amendment, or left with the committee on poultry shows and licensing judges, as already provided in the constitution. After prolonged discussion it was "wished on" the standard committee, which was already overburdened with work. The first result of this was the resignation of the chairman of that committee.

The committee that revised the present constitution strove earnestly, consistently, and, I believe, also unanimously, to distribute the work of the association that had to be done by committees in such a way that it would be as evenly divided as possible, and that as far as practical, the work of a committeeman would be kept within such limits that no one would be burdened beyond what might reasonably be expected of him without compensation in the service of the association, or at a compensation that was nominal in comparison with what he might sacrifice in his own business while looking after association affairs. Another object aimed at in the arrangement of committees and specifications of their duties, was to actively interest as many members as possible in the affairs of the association.

This latest legislation in regard to licensing judges, taken with the unconstitutional appointment of persons not members of that committee to the sub-committee on medals and diplomas, leaves little excuse for there being a poultry show committee. While I think that it was a mistake to put the licensing of judges on the standard committee, in the light of developments it looks as though the first mistake was made in constituting the show committee of elective members of the executive board. The

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logical thing to do now to straighten out the tangle, is to change that provision and have the committee on shows and licensing judges as before, but have the executive board appoint five men from the membership at large to this committee.

—o—

Every mistake or error of judgment, and they come regularly, that is made in the matter of provision for the licensing of judges, gives new occasion to the opponents of licensing judges to attack it. As in all kinds of cases where government or association certification of capacity to perform certain service becomes necessary, the most violent opposition comes from the veterans in the class to be regulated. These veterans are disposed to resent even a suggestion of official or semiofficial supervision of their calling as an unwarranted intrusion on the personal rights of those engaged in it.

The poultry judge of long-established high reputation declares that he "holds his license from the public," and so is commissioned by a higher power than the A. P. A. He declares that this form of certification is all that is necessary. It was sufficient in his own case and others that he could mention, therefore it will answer in all cases. He quite overlooks the fact that it is the public that granted him a license informally, in the days when his calling had no particular standing, that is now demanding that those engaging in that calling shall be qualified for it in a certain minimum degree, and such qualification duly certified by somebody which the public regards as presumably competent to pass upon the matter.

If those who are so constantly declaiming against the licensing of judges would get that fixed in their minds, there would not be near as much discussion of this matter that goes wide of the mark. The public, as represented by the small shows often run by men full of zeal for the poultry fancy and for the poultry industry, but not versed in show management or acquainted with the qualifications of judges, demands that judges be licensed for its protection. The American Poultry Association's attitude in the matter is in the interest of this section of the public. It has done what was necessary in their behalf and has not attempted to dictate to anyone except in certain cases where it gives valuable prizes, it requires that the awards shall be made by duly licensed judges. It could not, with consistent respect for its own authority, take any other attitude in such cases.

But it is not only judges who had attained high recognition before the plan of licensing judges went into effect that feel "above the law." Some show managers take the same attitude. They do

not need to be told who is and who is not qualified to judge, they feel that they are fully competent judges of judges, and they take the position that for the American Poultry Association to constitute itself the supreme judge of the qualifications of judges, and report its decisions to the general public, of which they are the most important part, is a gross impertinence on the part of the Association.

The Association is not interfering with the conduct of these shows in any way. It licenses judges, and publishes in its annual report, a list of those licensed by it. The effect of this on the public, and especially upon exhibitors and those who buy on winnings, is what directly or indirectly tends to put pressure to employ licensed judges upon all shows. The licensed judges, too, tend to become a class separate, in a way, from the others, and to assume or seek to obtain for themselves special recognition and privileges. They are also inclined, as may be plainly seen in the history of the licensing of judges, to make it increasingly difficult for new judges to secure licenses.

All these things work together to increase the prestige of the licensed judge and to correspondingly diminish that of the unlicensed judge, so that eventually all judges will be licensed, and no show, either great or small, will employ an unlicensed judge. The American Poultry Association does not have to do anything in the matter except to try to adjust itself to the situation as it develops, and to look to it that its legislation takes into consideration all interests involved.

—o—

I have just received from Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, a copy of "Poultry Production" by Prof. W. A. Lippincott, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, this being—as the title page announces—the "second edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged."

The first edition of this work appeared in 1914. As I remember, it came late in that year and I reviewed it in Farm-Poultry at the time. It was a book in which there was much to commend, and still too much to criticize. I tried to give briefly, the commendation the author deserved, and also to indicate briefly some conspicuous faults of the book. I believe that the comments I made were received in the spirit in which they were given. They did not go into details

farther than to cite a few passages in illustration. I have neither time nor inclination to compare the two editions closely to learn to what extent and in what manner the first was revised. A casual comparison, with a cursory examination of the new edition, gives me the impression that on the whole the changes are such as the author would probably have made in his manuscript in the first place—if after completing it he had put it aside for six months or a year, and then taken it up again with a view to thoroughly revising it before putting it in the hands of the publisher.

—o—

Writing books is not like writing for the press or preparing lectures for the class room. The author of a book is, as a rule, not writing for immediate reading but for reading, at least, a year after the manuscript leaves his hands, and with a view to producing a book that will not be out of date for at least ten years. The function of the author of a book of this type is to separate what is of permanent value upon his subject, from what is of temporary or passing interest. Until one can do that, he can not produce a book that he will not himself want to revise almost as soon as it comes from the press.

The best way I know to cultivate judgment of permanent values is to practice reviewing current literature upon poultry or any other subject in which you may be interested, after an interval of two or three years. I do not mean that one should do this systematically with the idea of going over all the ground thoroughly, that is impractical; but take the files of your favorite poultry journal some evening, and going back two or three years, run over a few numbers, skimming the articles which you recall as having particularly interested you when they appeared. You will find some that would still be timely, with perhaps no alteration, but you will find more in which many things would now be stated differently, and you will find that a great

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deal of what, when it appeared, you would have said was of permanent value, no longer appears so to you.

Also, I would urge all writers for the press, whose ambition is to produce articles of permanent value, to practice book writing upon one subject—whatever subject appeals most to them. Though you may never publish your book, you will educate and train yourself in writing it, and if you should produce a book that meets a demand, the financial reward may be considerable and other rewards gratifying.

—o—

Before leaving that part of my text as suggested by Prof. Lippincott's book, let me refer again to what I said of writing books being different from preparing lectures for the class room. I do not want to give a wrong impression on that point. A collection of lectures may make the very best kind of a book, but such will be lectures that have been worked over and over year after year, growing with the growth of the instructor, and revised again and again to suit changing conditions and maturer judgment.

The particular revision in this book which attracts my attention is the amplification of the topic, "Fecundity", which presents the latest academic theory in regard to breeding for egg production i. e., that degree of laying capacity is what the Mendelists call a "unit character", and that high fecundity is transmitted through the males only, the high-producing female not being able to transmit that quality to her daughters, though she may transmit it to her sons who will transmit it to their daughters. This theory and its parts are treated as fully established principles which are the necessary foundation of intelligent breeding, and which, in fact, enable the breeder to make breeding a science.

Now while it is a fact that the views presented are accepted by a certain class of students of heredity, it is also a fact that they are not accepted by an equally authoritative, and perhaps more numerous class of scientists, and that the evidence upon which they rest is far from conclusive. If I were to state my personal opinion of this evidence, I would say, that while very impressive in form and magnitude, it is in substance, not far removed from flimsy. But, putting that aside, the fact that authorities are divided should prevent an author from presenting a subject of that kind as if established. It is to be said for a writer on poultry who does accept the theory as established, that most scientists investigating the subject with poultry have adopted it, but there are not many of them, and a writer who accepts their conclusions without considering and giving due weight to the contrary views of scientists and intelligent, practical breeders, runs extraordinary risks of taking a position that will in a few years need

further, and perhaps, reactionary revision.

Whoever wishes to get with as little effort as possible, in a nut-shell, a fair view of the true status of the "science" upon which the theories of breeding expounded in the book referred to, should go to the "Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1915, and read there the reprint of the two addresses of Professor Bateson, as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered in August, 1914, and the address by Professor Wilson, of Columbia University, as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered in December of the same year. Prof. Bateson's subject was "Heredity." Prof. Wilson took as his subject, "Some Aspects of Progress in Modern Zoology", but his address is virtually a review of Bateson's addresses from the other side.

Those who read will find that Bateson, who has been accounted the high priest of the Mendelistic cult among English-speaking peoples, is extremely heterodox upon many points that are accepted as gospel in the lower circles, and that he no longer displays the cock-sureness with which he was accustomed to present this subject a decade ago.

—o—

To go back to the book. Looking through it I noted two comments on the Asiatics that do not seem to me appropriate, and referring to the first edition I find them the same. Brahmas and Cochins are considered together and described as "fast being relegated to the position of ornamental breeds."

Well, the Cochins were "relegated" more than twenty years ago, but the Brahmas, specifically the Light Brahmas, after getting dangerously near that position, were coming back strong when the first edition of this book was in preparation, and are now being vigorously boomed by an enthusiastic club, which will soon have passed the 500-mark, the president of which club resides in Prof Lippincott's own state. Pres. Rankin should take Prof. Lippincott in hand and thoroughly revise and enlarge his appreciation of Brahmas.

The other statement to which I allude is this: "The selection for color has resulted in the development of varieties when none were needed." I suppose that

means more varieties have been made than the author thought necessary, but what it literally declares is that these breeds, either or both, need not have been differentiated into varieties. In a sense that is true, both as to varieties in these breeds and other breeds, and as to the multiplication of breeds. If you want to get down to bare necessity one breed will do, and it is not even necessary that it be a highly improved one. But in a broader sense, variety is as necessary and as advantageous in breeds of poultry as in anything else. To my way of thinking, there cannot be too many breeds, varieties or sub-varieties as long as they are good ones.

As pertains to the Asiatics, with the exception of White and Blue Langshans, all the varieties that we now have were more or less differentiated when they came to us, and there were several more that were not preserved. So the remark about the multiplication of varieties seems to me inappropriate, any way you look at it.

The author we have been discussing is not, however, an exceptional sinner in his attitude toward Asiatics. His views are very common. They may be the prevailing views as far as the numbers holding them are concerned, for a lot of people keep repeating them over and over without really knowing what they are talking or writing about. Cochins, generally, are persistently broody and poor layers, unless managed with care and good judgment to make them lay. Light Brahmas, as I know them in more than a quarter of a century's experience, are largely non-sitters. Many other breeders testify the same. I sometimes wonder if those who persist in giving erroneous accounts of the Brahmas simply don't see the correct statements that are made, or if they think we who make them are just plain liars.

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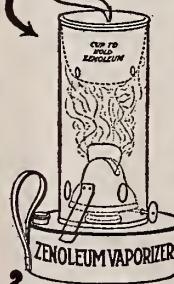
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CLOSE OF FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT STORRS, CONN.

From the final monthly report of the fifth egg laying contest at Storrs, Conn., we quote the following:

The fifth international egg laying contest at Storrs closed October 29, 1916. White Wyandottes won first and second places for the year with Oregons third, Barred Rocks fourth, and Leghorns fifth. The one thousand birds in the contest represented nineteen varieties and came from fifteen different states and three countries. They laid a grand total of 162,012 eggs that weighed approximately ten tons and which sold throughout the year at an average price of \$450.00 a ton. All are, of course, aware that at the present retail price, eggs are worth nearly \$1000.00 a ton. The average annual yield for each of these thousand hens was 162 eggs as compared with 152 eggs per hen in the contest last year and 144 eggs per hen in the competition two years ago.

A pen of White Wyandottes from Bridge-ton, R. I., not only won first place but their pen record of 2,265 eggs is a new high mark for all American laying contests that require ten birds for entry. As can be seen from the summary below, an English pen of White Wyandottes came in for second place. An Oregon pen was third, a New York pen of Barred Rocks fourth and a Connecticut pen fifth. It may be added that this Connecticut pen of White Leghorns was the best of all the Leghorns and they also enjoy the distinction of having the highest score of any of the thirty-two pens entered from Connecticut. The subjoined table shows the number of birds in each breed, their average annual individual egg yield and the average for all varieties engaged in the contest:

170 Plymouth Rocks	160.4
170 Wyandottes	169.4
210 Rhode Island Reds	158.7
350 White Leghorns	165.4
100 Miscellaneous	147.2

1000 Average for all breeds.....162.0

A White Leghorn hen from New York State led the entire list for best individual performance. Not only this but out of the four thousand hens that have been trapped at Storrs during the past five years, this bird is the best, all classes competing. She finished the year with 286 eggs to her credit. The best previous record was made four years ago by an English Leghorn that laid 282 eggs.

White Wyandotte, No. 196, was second best hen for the year with 281 eggs, which means that she is the best Wyandotte ever trapped at Storrs. Over 160 individual hens, including Barred, White and Columbian Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White and Buff Wyandottes, White and Black Leghorns, Anconas, Oregons and Rhinelanders laid more than 200 eggs each during the year.

Following is a list of the five best pens and the records for the year:

Pens	Eggs.
20 White Wyandottes, R. I.	2265
27 White Wyandottes, England	2198
98 Oregons, Oregon	2122
9 Barred Rocks, New York	2062
63 White Leghorns, Connecticut	2034

HAD BIG SHOW AT MEMPHIS

Mr. S. B. Bejock, publicity manager of the Tri-State Poultry Association, was kind enough to send us the following items about the ninth annual show, held by the Tri-State Poultry Association, Sept. 25-30, in connection with the big Tri-State Fair. This enabled them to have a nominal entry fee and a big premium list. It is their plan to encourage farmers and amateurs to show their colors, "but a careful censorship is exer-

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cised and all exhibits of the 'huckster' style are eliminated."

One hundred and twenty-five exhibitors sent their birds, some of them coming from Colorado, Minnesota and Florida. There were three sweepstakes of \$100.00 each, \$500.00 in additional specials, nineteen silver cups, A. P. A. gold and silver medals, etc. E. C. Branch handled the R. I. Reds and Mediterranean classes; J. C. Johnston, all Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Bantams; Chas. McClave, Orpingtons, Asiatic and miscellaneous classes, turkeys and water fowls.

The management gave a banquet that was so great a success that it will be made a feature of succeeding shows. Much credit is given to Superintendent Boyer for the success of the poultry department. There were 234 specimens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, 187 White Plymouth Rocks, 167 Rhode Island Reds, 246 Buff Orpingtons, 63 Black Orpingtons. The Asiatic and Mediterranean classes were well filled, there being 166 White Leghorns, 133 Black Minorcas and 58 Anconas. Altogether, it was a most successful exhibit.

LAYING HENS WILL PROVE PROFITABLE THIS WINTER

The Colorado Extension Service has published a little article under the above heading, which we reproduce here because it confirms the opinion of others who study conditions carefully. They are all agreed that the present conditions mean that the top notch price will be paid for eggs this winter and that poultry keepers can afford to pay the present grain prices because the usual ratio of profit on eggs still exists. In many cases, the prices of eggs has more than kept pace with the rise in the price of grain. Mr. C. S. Anderson, of the Colorado Agricultural College, writes as follows:

A common opinion has gone forth among poultrymen that, owing to the increased prices of grains and various poultry feeds, they should cut down the number of birds to a minimum, or perhaps dispose of their entire flocks.

At the present writing fresh eggs are bringing 40 cents a dozen in Fort Collins—a high-water mark in years past for mid-winter egg prices. On October first, a report from near-

ly 200 cold storage firms showed a decrease of more than 20 per cent. in the number of eggs which they held in storage, as compared with the same time a year ago. Although quite early in the season, the cold storage supply is being drawn upon heavily to meet the demand. Predictions now indicate that a top notch in egg price will be experienced this winter.

Facing these conditions, wheat and other feeds cannot be considered at a prohibitive price, and the producer should not take steps that will tend to minimize winter egg production.

Poultrymen will undoubtedly profit by holding over all but the poorest of last year's parent stock, and to force them with the early hatched pullets into winter laying. The old saying, "The laying hen is the paying hen" will have more truth this winter than ever.

At the time Mr. Anderson wrote the above, eggs were bringing 40 cents a dozen, the retail price probably being 45 to 50 cents. Here in Buffalo, N. Y., on November 24th, 75 cents was being gladly paid for a dozen strictly fresh eggs. This is a long cry from the days when our country relatives could not dispose of their eggs during the summer at 6 to 12 cents a dozen and were anxious to contract to deliver them the year 'round at 20 to 25 cents a dozen!

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If you want R. I. Red show birds, if you want the highest class R. I. Red breeders, if you want a Rhode Island Red breeding male that will put size, vigor and color into your flock, write at once to Red Feather Farm, Box 22, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., and ask about the special prices that the proprietor, Mr. F. W. C. Almy, is making on his R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds of the "Sensation" and "Red Prince" strains.

Mr. Almy has a large number of especially choice cockerels, and quite a few extra choice cock birds, all for sale at less than their true value, in order to move them quickly. He can furnish a single bird, a pair, a trio or a flock. Do not fail to write him now as he offers to make very low prices during the present month.

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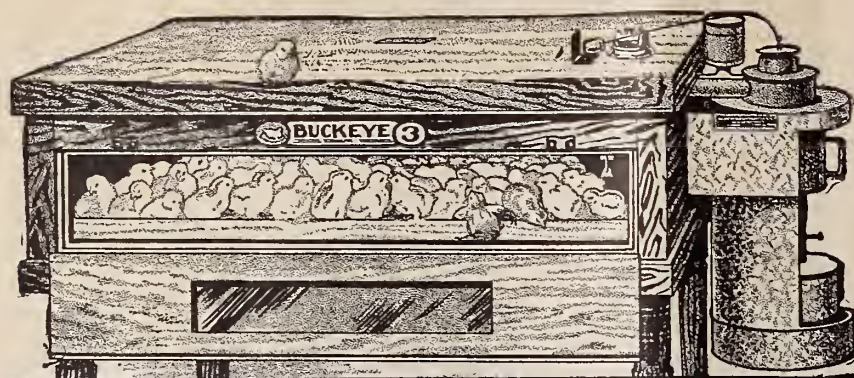
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The Buckeye Incubator Co.

232 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

CHEAPER RATIONS FOR THE FLOCK

By Homer W. Jackson, Special Contributor

(Continued from page 57)

One of the chief advantages in sprouted oats is that this feed can be made available on short notice, and it is not necessary to grow special crops and provide winter storage for large quantities of coarse, bulky green stuff. Cabbage, mangels and other root crops require almost the whole summer for growth, and must be stored, at a considerable expense, in frost-proof cellars or pits, if they are to be kept in good condition and be accessible when needed. Oats, on the other hand, can be sprouted in four or five days. For this reason, only a limited amount of room is required in order to provide a large flock of fowls with an ample daily supply all winter long.

Oats, when kept at the proper temperature (70-80 degrees) will sprout very quickly and will be ready for feeding in from four to six days. Where large numbers of fowls are to be fed, it is profitable to provide a room which can be artificially heated by means of a small stove or lamp. Cabinets, specially constructed for this purpose, can be purchased or they can be home-made, if desired. See Fig. 1, page 91.

Sprouted oats can be fed to fowls of all ages. For small chicks, it is better to chop the sprouts, but the adult fowls will enjoy tearing the matted oats apart and will clean them up to the last particle, roots as well as leaves being greedily eaten. For adult fowls, the usual way is to give the oats as a noon feed, allowing about one square inch of matted sprouts to each fowl.

How to Sprout Oats

The amount of labor involved in sprouting oats depends, of course, upon how the sprouting is done, but with suitable facilities either in the way of an oat-sprouting room or a convenient cabinet, it requires only a few minutes' time each day to produce all the green food required for a large flock. On many large poultry farms, a small room is devoted entirely to this purpose and is kept quite warm—80 degrees or over. Oats will sprout in a temperature of 65 degrees but the process is very slow. Much less space in the room is required where the temperature is kept up to 75 degrees or above.

Fig. 1 shows the racks and trays used in a sprouting room such as has just been mentioned. The trays or pans are of galvanized iron, and measure 22 to 28 inches in size and one inch deep. Any size can be used, but this is a convenient one to handle. The trays should be spaced sufficiently on the racks to make it easy to sprinkle the oats as required. Trays of almost any kind of material can be used, but galvanized iron does not rust readily and is easily cleaned and disinfected—all of which is important.

About the only difficulty that has to be met in sprouting oats is to prevent the oats from becoming moldy. Moldy food of any kind is extremely injurious to fowls and sprouted oats are no exception to the rule. If galvanized pans are used, these pans being thoroughly disinfected each time they are filled and the oats quickly sprouted, there should be no difficulty with mold. Whatever material is

used, be sure to punch a few holes in the bottom so that when the oats are sprinkled the surplus water can drain away. Oats must be kept thoroughly moist in order to sprout well, but they will sour if left to stand any length of time in water.

Usually, it is convenient to soak the oats a few hours, in a bucket or tub of water, before they are spread on the trays, as this economizes somewhat in space. Oats, if soaked for 12 to 24 hours, will do just as well in bulk as when spread out. This soaking vessel should be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected each time it is filled, in order to prevent the oats from souring.

Oat Sprouting Trays Should be Disinfected

A solution of formalin is excellent for disinfecting trays and vessels of all kinds used in the oat sprouting process. Portion about one ounce of formalin to four gallons of water and scrub the vessels thoroughly. If, with these precautions, there is any trouble with the souring or molding of the oats, sprinkle them with this same formalin solution before soaking them. Use enough formalin to make them thoroughly wet and cover them for two hours, after which, uncover and allow to dry before putting them to soak for sprouting.

After the oats have been thoroughly soaked, they should be spread on the trays from one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep and sprinkled with tepid water often enough to keep them moist at all times. Do not make the mistake of leaving the oats too thick in the sprouting pans. Many attempt to save space by spreading the oats an inch to an inch and a half deep, but there is no advantage whatever in doing this. The oats that are deeply covered will be smothered and will fail to sprout and are much more liable to become moldy. If they are spread only half an inch thick, all of them will sprout promptly and there will be as large an amount of green food from the half inch as would be secured from twice the amount when spread an inch in depth.

The annual club meeting of the Blue Andalusian Club will be held on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 30, at Madison Square Garden Show, New York City. All members are urged to send their exhibits, and to attend in person if possible. The Blue Andalusian Club is making progress in securing members and in interesting people in this breed. Mr. Walter J. Coates, corresponding secretary, East Calais, Vermont, says that the Club secured illustrations of Blue Andalusian male and female in the American Standard of Perfection; also a new and better description of the Andalusian type. Later it employed Artist A. O. Schilling to paint a pair of Blue Andalusians, from which color reproductions were made. They are now going to issue another annual. All breeders should immediately join the club and assist in advancing the interests of their favorite breed.

The Succulenta Co., P. O. Box 405-17, Newark, N. J., have sent us a copy of a letter from Harry J. Foster, superintendent of Pope's Poultry Farm, Freneau, N. J., in which Mr. Foster states that they used almost 50,000 Succulenta tablets in one year, and found them very satisfactory. Mr. Foster says that for two weeks his chicks received nothing but the tablets. After that they were not fed so extensively as the little chicks had access to runs. He regards these Succulenta tablets as an excellent substitute for green food and announces his intention of using them another year. For full information in regard to these tablets, address Succulenta Co., or send a trial order from their ad.

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235 Euclid Avenue

Springfield, Ohio

POINTERS ABOUT BREEDING WHITE ROCKS

By H. W. Halbach

[Continued on page 59]

the past couple of seasons, it has received a rather severe jolt. For instance, last season at the great Chicago Coliseum show, my first prize winning pullet and "Champion" female was a full sister to my first prize pen cockerel. That is, they were both sired by "King Champion" and their dam was a hen in first pen. When one considers that this was the greatest class ever shown and that two blue ribbon winners, male and female, were produced from the same mating, one begins to wonder whether there is a great deal to the system of double mating White Rocks. I could give several other examples, which would tend to prove that the best of males and females can be produced from one mating.

No. 6—Describe the ideal cockerel breeding mating.

The reader of the above answer to "Question 5", may well feel that I have had my belief in the cockerel and pullet mating theory shattered to a certain extent. On the other hand I have many times seen a mating which produced astonishingly fine cockerels, and only fair to good pullets. In mating to produce cockerels, one that invariably produces very satisfactory results is mating a standard shaped male bird with a female that is inclined to have a slight cushion. Yes, boys, that despised cushion

is something that we must keep here and there, in the breeding pen in order to keep up with the procession. My ideal cockerel mating female should also be rather large, deep breasted and full bodied, and have (preferably) a short feathered tail. Above all, she should stand well on shanks and be strong and vigorous.

No. 7—Describe an ideal pullet breeding mating.

Years ago I noticed that my very best pullets used to come from pens which I really had not rated so highly. A close study of those matings, and future matings put together along the same lines, led me to believe that a male bird with a rather long sloping back with a slight break at the junction of back and tail, a well-stationed, big-breasted bird with a rather low well-spread tail, was an especially desirable pullet breeder, although the percentage of good cockerels, unless extra deep, rather strong-cushioned females were also used in the same mating, would be rather small.

No. 8—From your observation and study of specimens exhibited at the leading shows, what would you say are the prevailing defects in shape? Describe these defects in the order of their importance and state definitely what you would advise in selecting matings to overcome each defect.

From my observations made in a good number of leading shows, I believe that one of the prevailing defects in the White Rocks shown, is that they are too narrow and look pinched. The Standard says "Rather long, broad its entire length, with slight concave sweep to

tail." There are plenty of long birds, but the trick is to produce birds of good length that also have the desired width the entire length. The next feature which we find lacking is fullness of breast. The distance around wing bows and breast is sadly lacking. Instead of rounding out smoothly and symmetrically, they are chopped off in front, resembling the letter V when viewed from the side. The next defect I would say is having the main tail feathers too long. I very much like to see a large number of furnishing feathers, fine saddles and good tail coverts, but I have worked hard to overcome the tendency of those long Leghorn tail feathers on White Rocks. The way I went about overcoming these defects was to take one section after another, and by constant selection these defects became less and less apparent. Work for one particular strong point and keep the others up to par. If you have made the required improvement, strive to hold it there and improve the next section. If you find a bird that you feel will help you, buy him, if possible, but do not depend entirely on this one bird for your season's production unless you know something of his blood lines. Try him out before introducing too much of his blood into your flock.

No. 9—How would you proceed to improve an average flock of White Plymouth Rocks and establish a strain with the idea of producing the highest quality of exhibition birds?

If I had an average flock of White Rocks, I would select the very choicest females in the entire lot, those that show



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genuine Rock characteristics. After doing this, carefully study each bird. Size them up in every detail. After you feel you have studied them fully, I would advise you to set about purchasing a male bird from a breeder with an established strain, who has the qualifications in his flock that you desire to obtain. Invest as much money in this male as you possibly can afford. Remember that upon him greatly depends your future success. Then write the breeder just what you need. Describe your birds so that he can select a bird which will mate with your females properly. Do not repeat the wording of the Standard and expect the bird to be perfect, when you know or should know, such a one does not exist. But insist on having a bird strong in those points in which your females are lacking. The breeder should guarantee satisfaction and when you receive the bird, if you do not feel that he will fill the bill, by all means return him and look for another bird. That same spring, I would purchase eggs from the same breeder, from matings that will nick with the progeny of the male you purchased, and then select the best cockerel to mate with your best birds.

No. 10—On the basis of your experience would you purchase eggs or prefer to start with a trio or breeding pen, and why?

I very much would prefer to purchase a properly mated trio and then a setting of eggs from the same line of breeding the following season, getting the very best you can buy. There is always more chance with a setting of eggs, and a trio of good birds will produce enough good chicks so that you will have an opportunity to make a good selection.

No. 11—In starting a strain would you use one or several blood lines and why?

If I could find in one strain both males and females that suited me in the points I desired, I certainly should use only one line of blood. The chances are those birds will produce a higher percentage of good fowls, because they have the bred-in quality. On the other hand, if I could not find both males and females that exactly suited me from one line, I would not hesitate to get a bird from another line to strengthen the weak points of the one. I always like to see a good individual bird. A good bird with good blood lines is always better than a poor bird with better blood lines, provided you can mate him carefully.

No. 12—Describe your method of line breeding and give examples of the results achieved as determined by show room records.

I sometimes think breeders are carrying the question of line-breeding too far. Personally, I have never produced my

best birds from a mating as close as dam to son and sire to daughter. We have produced good birds in this way, but not our best. The latter have been a happy combination of blood lines that just nick right and produce better chicks than the old birds were themselves. Some breeders may make the criticism that we do not know where the good ones come from or that it is impossible to produce the best without intensive inbreeding or line-breeding, whichever you may please to call it. However, we do know where the good ones come from and, in many cases, can trace back their ancestors for generations.

It has taken a good number of years of careful attention to the details of mating and breeding to get birds to intensify their good qualities in their off-spring without too close inbreeding, but a glance at the show record of the Halbach strain of White Rocks will prove conclusively that they really do possess sensational, down-to-date quality. In three showings at the Chicago Coliseum show, where judges of national reputation (who have seen the big shows in all sections of the country) said that the best classes of White Rocks were exhibited, they won every championship offered, more than four times as much as all other competitors put together, seventeen out of eighteen firsts, sixteen out of eighteen seconds and more third, fourth and fifth prizes than all others put together. Customers from all sections of the country testify to the prepotency of the birds purchased from this line. By not too closely inbreeding, but still breeding in line, I believe that the eggs hatch better and the birds are actually more healthy and vigorous. I do not oppose line-breeding as advocated by many leading breeders, positively not, but at the same time I feel it is only just to say that my very best birds have not been derived that way. Breed in line by all means, know where your good ones come from, study the reasons for certain results, apply them yourself to your future matings,

and you will have better success than by following any plan laid out by another.

No. 13—Have you found that environment or feeding influences hardness of feathers?

I think both of these have something to do with hardness of feather, but of the two, I believe that feeding more than environment, has a tendency to influence hardness of feather. A large amount of wet mash will have a tendency to loosen the feathers. This I have observed time and time again when I have crate-fed market birds. On the other hand, birds that have been fed almost entirely on dry grain seem to be harder in feather.

No. 14—Is hardness and texture of plumage inherited from individual breeding specimens?

From my observation I would say yes, especially as to the texture of the plumage. For instance, my famous six-year-old hen, "Lady Snowwhite", has a plumage of silky texture. Her feathers lie very smooth without that rough, coarse appearance sometimes seen. Her chicks also show this same satin finish and quality, almost without exception.

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TEXAS STATE FAIR.

The State Fair, held at Dallas, Texas, Oct. 14-29, was one of the most successful ever held there. Our representative, Mr. W. B. West, writes that they have beautiful, large grounds—larger, in fact, than he has ever seen elsewhere. Said he: "The whole front is of concrete arches, and inside a pretty park greets the eye, and then there come the many fine stone buildings. There was auto racing, football games between the various Texas

and Oklahoma schools, and many other sports which attracted many people. The attendance several days, broke all previous records.

"The poultry department was in charge of Judge Walter Burton, who has built up a great poultry exhibit. This year, the entries were the largest they have ever had and the main building could not hold all the birds. They promise a larger building with better accommodations for next year. There were thousands of interested visitors. The Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes were in

the lead and the aisles were constantly crowded. Many sales were made.

"We should like to suggest that cut alfalfa or something of that kind be used in place of the shavings in the coops. I am sure it would be a welcome change to the exhibitors, for the shavings are, undoubtedly, the cause of many sick birds at the different shows."

The third annual show of the Rock Creek Poultry Association will be held at Rock Creek, Ohio, with James Simmons as judge. Write to H. M. Ackermann, secretary, for a premium list.

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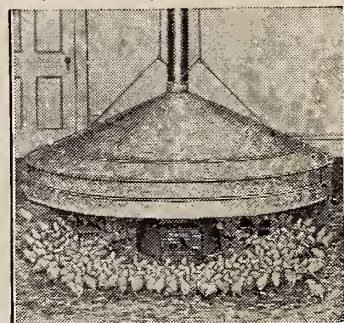
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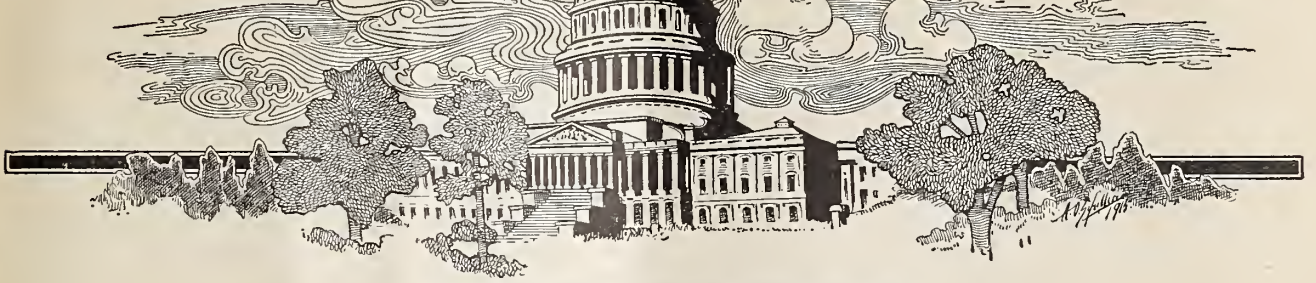
A veteran of the poultry industry—one who by sheer force of ability has risen to a place of power and wealth in the industry—recently said: "No matter what you want to do in the poultry business, be you big or little, write for the Cyphers Year Book. You might spend \$100 and not get the practical information this book brings you free."



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Conducted by Homer W. Jackson, Special Contributor

THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF COLDS IN FOWLS

Fall Colds of Common Occurrence but Preventable. Give the Fowls Well Ventilated Quarters, Free from Drafts. Prevent the Young Stock from Crowding Either in Corners or on the Perches.

The following timely advice is from an Extension Circular issued by the State College of Washington. The author is Helen Dow Whitaker, Extension Specialist in Poultry.

The fall cold is much more frequently found in the pullet flock than in the flock of mature fowls. Its first symptom is moisture at the nostrils. The poultryman should be on the watch for those birds upon whose nostrils and beaks are found sticking, bits of straw, feathers or dirt. Upon examination their nostrils will be found to be clogged. At first there may be no odor to the head or breath but the cold is indicated, and if allowed to run its course, the odor of roup will follow. The second symptom is the formation of beads of moisture in the corner of the eye, and finally the eye swells and yellowish white patches form on the lining membrane of the mouth, and throat and a genuine case of roup is developed.

The treatment of fall colds begins with the location of the cause of the cold and the removal of that cause. A vigorous bird, housed under right conditions, is resistant to colds. The cold almost always means that the bird's vitality is low or that housing conditions are wrong. Low vitality may mean faults in the breeding or rearing of the chicks. The fall cold shows the poultryman the folly of breeding from weak stock and also the danger of neglecting the growing youngsters. The brood that has been

grown in crowded or dirty quarters, underfed or overfed, or fed a too rich ration, without sufficient green food and clean water, is very apt to contract colds with the first fall rain.

The most frequent cause I know for the fall cold is lice and mites. Send to the Poultry Department of the State College of Washington for Bulletin, No. 74, and learn how to rid stock and premises of these pests and how to keep them free of them. Then do the most thorough work. If either lice or mites are draining the vitality of the pullets, it is absolutely useless to doctor them for colds.

Another frequent cause of fall colds is the crowding of the pullets upon the roosts or under them at night. Even where there is plenty of roosting room provided, it often happens, as the first chilly fall nights come on, that the young pullets huddle together in the corner to get warm. The result is that they become overheated in the mass, and if, at midnight, one were to put his hand among them for five minutes, he would find it covered with moisture. Pullets will not spread out very much after they are once settled for the night. If crowded, they are weakened instead of refresh-

ed by their sleep and they get down from the roosts, overheated and damp into the chill of the gray dawn, and the cause of the cold is not far to seek. The obvious remedy is to provide plenty of roost room, and then to go among the birds at night and scatter them upon the roosts until the habit of huddling is broken up.

Another frequent cause of fall colds is a draft that may strike the birds upon the roosting platform. Birds that roost in trees or in the open seldom have colds. Drafts coming from all directions do not cause much damage. A cold current of air coming through a small opening directly upon the pulse of a person, is very likely to produce a cold. Likewise, a knot hole may become a source of danger to a bird. Since we have domesticated our fowls for generations, they demand of us, winter housing. The houses, on three sides, should be free from cracks, knot holes and crevices of all sorts, and the fourth side should be open for ventilation in such a way as to prevent a direct current of air striking upon the birds on the roosts at night.

Equally dangerous as the draft, perhaps more so, is the lack of ventilation. To maintain their high normal tempera-

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ture, 105 to 106 degrees, fowls must have an abundant supply of oxygen. If, upon going into the hen house at night, the slightest odor or dampness is observed, then the problem of getting rid of fall colds is a problem of ventilation. Do not be afraid of plenty of fresh, cool air so long as it is dry and does not strike the birds directly as a strong draft.

It also should be borne in mind that these fall colds are very quickly passed from a sick bird to a well one through the drinking water, the food hoppers, and the very air breathed. One or two weak birds, susceptible to colds, are dangerous to the flock as they may pass the cold on to birds that would otherwise have been immune. Therefore, one should cull out all birds of low vitality early in the fall and be on the watch for the first symptom of moisture at the nostrils of and bird and immediately segregate that bird for the protection of the remainder of the flock.

The first treatment for fall colds is, then, to free the house and fowls from lice and mites, to remove all culls or weak birds from the flock, to provide roomy quarters, well ventilated and without drafts or dampness, and to prevent the huddling of birds upon the roosts at night.

The second treatment is to cut off all supply of water except that provided in drinking vessels. If tin vessels are used, fill within two inches of the top with water and then pour sufficient kerosene on the water to make a light film, completely covering the surface of the water. The kerosene film should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Compel the birds to drink this water until conditions improve. If granite or glass drinking vessels are in use, or stone crocks, instead of the kerosene, use permanganate of potash, putting enough of the crystals in the water to color it a light violet. It is a good plan to place a half teaspoonful of the crystals in a quart bottle, fill with water, shake thoroughly and add enough of the contents of the bottle to the water in the drinking vessel to cover. Give fresh water twice daily. For a flock of 100 fowls, 10 cents worth of permanganate should be sufficient. Do not use permanganate of potash in tin or galvanized iron vessels, as the chemical action on these metals renders the medicine ineffective and ruins the vessels.

In addition to the above, I would give every bird in the flock, a dose of epsom salts once a day for three days. This will clean up the system, prevent new colds and aid recovery. The dose is one teaspoonful of the salts per bird. It may be administered by dissolving in a little water and using the water to mix a moist mash which should be fed the birds after a few hours' fast. Distribute the mash as evenly as possible, so that each bird will get his proportionate share, no more and no less. A bird may be given as much as three teaspoonfuls of the salts to a dose, without serious results.

Follow the above treatment with a nourishing diet of not too rich food. Give an abundance of green food and keep an edge on the appetites of the flock to insure vigorous scratching in a deep, clean straw litter for all grain fed. The birds should be kept housed in bad weather until completely recovered, and even in good weather if the quarters are light and roomy.

Under this treatment, all birds worth saving will show signs of recovery in a month's time.

Roup and its treatment

To determine whether or not a fowl is affected with the roup, it is only necessary to note the odor from the head. The first symptom is moisture at the nostrils, followed by a bead of moisture in the corner of one or both eyes. If the disease develops, the eyes become swollen, cheesy matter forms in them and also forms in patches on the lining membrane of the mouth and throat. These cheesy patches are sometimes an indication of canker, but in the case of canker, no odor is present. Where roup is prevalent in a flock, give to the entire flock the permanganate treatment followed by epsom salts, as prescribed for fall colds. It is an excellent plan to remove from the flock all the more serious cases, for individual treatment.

Where the eyes are affected, purchase 10 cents worth of a 20% solution of argyrol and a 5 cent medicine dropper. After cleansing the eyes with warm, soft water, put three or four drops of the argyrol in each eye. It is absolutely essential, if the nostrils are clogged, to open them and also to clean out the slit in the roof of the bird's mouth. Do this very gently, using as a swab, a moderately soft feather dipped in kerosene. Prepare a somewhat stronger solution of permanganate of potash than that described under the treatment for fall colds and dip the bird's beaks, nostrils and eyes under the solution twice a day holding long enough to thoroughly disinfect the parts. Care should be taken to prevent wetting the feathers of the head unnecessarily, also guard against smothering the bird.

Where a little pouch filled with mucus forms just below the eye, it may be necessary to lance it. Use a sharp knife and make the cut toward the base of the beak and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length. By pressure, remove all mucus and then cleanse the cavity. For cleansing, use a new fountain pen filler filled with a dilute solution of listerine, hydrogen peroxide or lysol. Insert the end of the glass tube in the wound and inject the disinfecting solution. Then press out the fluid and repeat. It may be necessary to keep the cut open for two or three days, cleansing night and morning, after which recovery will be rapid in most cases.

It is useless to doctor a lousy bird for roup, because the lice sap the strength of the bird to such an extent that he can not throw off the cold, therefore, he should be freed from these pests, and the quarters he lives in made thoroughly sanitary, if a cure is to be affected. A roup bird needs plenty of fresh air without exposure to dampness or draught.

After handling a fowl having roup, the hands of the poultryman, as well as any of his clothing that may have come in contact with the bird, should be thoroughly cleansed. All dishes, hoppers, hoes, spades and other tools used about the premises where affected fowls are kept, are dangerous until thoroughly disinfected. The bodies of birds that die of roup should always be burned. If buried, they are for a long time a menace to any birds that might live on the infected ground.

In general it is not the best practice

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COMPARATIVE FEED COST OF EGG PRODUCTION OF WHITE LEGHORNS AND GENERAL PURPOSE FOWLS

At the Experimental Farm of the United States Department of Agriculture, Under the Same Conditions of Feeding and Care, Leghorns Prove More Profitable Than Fowls of Larger Breeds

For some years, the Animal Husbandry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting feeding experiments with poultry at its Experimental Farm at Beltsville, Maryland. The following extract from an article by A. R. Lee, of this Department, published in the November issue of the Journal of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, is the first report I have seen of the results secured at this Station.

Leghorns produce eggs more cheaply than do hens of the general-purpose breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons) because they lay as many eggs, eat only about 55 lbs. of feed compared with from 70 to 85 pounds eaten by the general-purpose breeds during their second and third laying years.

In a series of feeding experiments being conducted at the poultry experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, by the Animal Husbandry Division, there are four pens of Single Comb White Leghorns and several pens of general-purpose fowls. Most of the general-purpose pens consist of pure-bred fowls of the breeds previously mentioned, while one pen is entirely made up of Rhode Island Reds and another pen contains mostly White Wyandottes. Each pen was started with thirty pullets giving a large enough number of fowls, to avoid large differences caused by individual variation. These feeding experiments now include about 500 hens. All of the hens are housed similarly, and most are on free range, with a few confined to good sized yards. Five of the pens of general-purpose fowls and one pen of Leghorns have completed three consecutive laying years and are being carried through another year; and two laying years have been completed for two other pens of Leghorns.

The hens are all fed a dry mash kept before them in a hopper all of the time, while the scratch grains are fed twice daily, morning and evening, in the litter on the floor of the house. No green feeds are given to the fowls on free range, but sprouted oats are fed daily to those fowl confined to yards. Grit and oyster shells are the only additional substances used. The same ration is fed throughout the year. The amount of scratch grain is limited so that the fowls will consume about equal parts by weight of scratch grains and of mash. This means feeding about 7.5 pounds of scratch grains daily to 100 Leghorns and 9.5 pounds to 100 fowls of the general purpose breeds. This method of feeding is giving excellent results, although so simple as to be almost mechanical, while

it does not involve any large amount of labor. Two common rations used are:—

No. 1.	
Scratch Grains.	Mash
Equal parts by weight, of cracked corn, wheat and oats.	Equal parts by weight, of wheat, bran, middlings, corn meal and beef scrap.
No. 2	
Same Scratch grain as in No. 1.	4% wheat bran 4% middlings 66% cornmeal 26% beef scrap.

Summing up all the experiments, the Leghorns produced eggs 3.48c per dozen cheaper their first year, 6.7c less their second year, and 9.8c less their third year, than the general-purpose fowls. The profit for the Leghorns over the feed-cost only, was 52 cents greater the first year, \$1.19 the second year, and \$1.11 the third year, than for the general-purpose fowls. The total profit per hen over feed-cost for Leghorns for three years was \$6.71, against \$4.19 for the general-purpose fowls, a difference of \$2.52 in favor of the Leghorns. In the two years comparison, the difference was \$1.90 per fowl in favor of the Leghorns.

The Leghorns produced somewhat smaller eggs than the general purpose breeds, but the eggs were large enough to market, and by selection we are eliminating those hens producing small eggs, to bring the average up to or over 1.5 pounds to the dozen. The general purpose fowls increased in weight about three-fourths of a pound more than the Leghorns during three laying years. The Leghorns do not tend to become overfat during their second and third laying years, as do most of the general purpose breeds. Very few Leghorns become broody, which probably materially effects their egg yield as compared with the general purpose breeds.

The value of eggs per dozen produced by the Leghorns was from 1 to 2 cents less each year than from the general purpose pens. The difference in average value of a dozen eggs is due to the fact that the general purpose breeds are better winter layers than the Leghorns, while the Leghorns give a higher production in the spring and summer. This difference is more marked after the first year or pullet year. Better fertility in the eggs, especially with stock confined to yards, is often secured from Leghorns than from the general-purpose breeds.

Summing up these comparisons, the Leghorns are undoubtedly more profitable fowls to keep for the production of eggs only, than are the general purpose breeds, which is the belief and experience of commercial poultry farmers producing eggs for market. This is especially true after the first laying year, when the profit over feed costs drops very fast in the general purpose pens, while the profits for Leghorns is good in both their second and third years.

Through some misunderstanding, the table which accompanies this article in the Journal is published without headings for the different columns, so that it is unintelligible to the reader and for that reason is omitted from these extracts.

The publication of a partial or advance summary of an elaborate experiment is always quite liable to lead to a misunderstanding of the work, or of the conclusions that should be drawn from it. In this instance, however, the statements made by Mr. Lee do not leave much room for uncertainty as to how he regards this experiment, though I believe few poultrymen will be satisfied with the terms of the comparison.

In all feeding experiments where the primary object is to institute a comparison between different breeds, there is a distinct element of unfairness in-

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volved in an arbitrary and uniform ration or method of feeding. If the statement in this article had been qualified by saying, "under the particular conditions imposed by the terms of this test", we would be willing to accept the conclusions.

I do not question the fact that Leghorns will shine in an experiment when the method of feeding is "so simple as to be almost mechanical" and on an all-year-round ration consisting of equal parts of whole grains and a rich mash—in one case consisting almost exclusively of corn meal scrap. But to compare their egg yield with that of Plymouth Rocks and fowls of other large breeds, under conditions known to be favorable to such breeds, is unjust. This is especially true after the first year or pullet year.

There can be no fair comparison between breeds unless each has an equal opportunity. When Plymouth Rocks, for example, have a ration that meets their special requirement and a method of feeding that will bring out the best that is in them, and when Leghorns are equally considered in these respects, then we can compare them intelligently. Whether Plymouth Rocks would be able to pay for the increased cost of attendance which they demand and still show an advantage over Leghorns, is an open question.

Such an experiment as suggested here, would have, of course, no value as a feeding experiment on account of the numerous variable factors involved. But it is the only way of getting a fair basis for comparison of the relative possibilities of the two breeds.

REPORT OF FIVE YEARS EGG LAYING CONTEST WORK

The Data Secured During Five Years of Laying Contests at Mountain Grove, Mo., Points To a Number of Interesting Conclusions. On an Average, 90 Eggs Pay All Cost of Production. Every Egg Above That Number is Profit. A Brief Review of the Figures Given

Director C. T. Patterson's full report of the five laying contests held on the grounds of the Missouri Experiment Station at Mountain Grove begins on page 58 of this issue. A study of the figures proves interesting. Take for instance, the paragraph about feeds, beginning, "The 2,600 hens consumed 195,351 pounds of feed."

In considering the pounds of feed consumed, cost of production, etc., it should be recalled that the hens in these contests do not have free range or anything approaching it. Farm flocks will show a lower cost for feed and while possibly less productive, require fewer eggs to cover the cost of production. The farm flock that averages 60 eggs a year is paying a profit over feed consumed. Not a big one, of course, but enough to elect it to the profit-paying class in these small-majority times.

The statement, implied rather than definitely made, that the death losses from August to October inclusive, are equal to those experienced during the rest of the year, is worth notice. I think it will check up with general experience.

In considering whether to carry hens over, it is safe to figure on heavy losses. Many hens that have come through the laying season in the best of condition, apparently, will succumb during the molt. It is well known, now, that the best layers are almost always late molters, but hens molting in late fall and early winter have a slim chance for their lives unless they receive careful attention and are housed in comfortable quarters. Such hens make splendid breeders if properly handled, but, at best, the losses during the molt are liable to be heavy.

Be kind to the broody hen! The oftener she becomes broody, the more eggs she lays, apparently. From the report, it appears that the hens showing no broodiness averaged 125 eggs, while those that were broody four or five times, averaged 132 eggs.

In the next to the last table, a number of interesting facts are brought out. For example, in the column showing the per cent. of 200-egg hens, the most popular breeds are represented in the following order: S. C. Black Minorcas, 7 per cent; Black Langshans, 7 per cent; W. Orpingtons, 7 per cent; White Rocks, 10 per cent; Barred Rocks, 13 per cent; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 17 per cent; Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, 20 per cent.

Prof. Dryden's new breed was extremely loyal to him, every one of the birds entered qualifying as a 200-egg layer. I wonder how much of the superiority of the "Oregons" is to be attributed to breeding and how much to skillful selection, at which it is generally conceded that Prof. Dryden is a wizard.

There is a remarkable variation between the different breeds with respect to broodiness, ranging from 151 per cent. in 115 White Plymouth Rocks to 480 per cent. in 105 Buff Orpingtons. During the past year, my own small flock of White Rocks has made a still lower average. If the low percentage of broodiness in White Rocks is characteristic of the breed generally, it is a distinct argument in their favor.

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In five years, 460 Leghorns averaged to weigh 3½ pounds, while the 115 White Rocks averaged 7 pounds—the highest average in any breed or variety.

Among the breeds represented by 100 or more individuals, the Wyandotte laid the smallest eggs (24.8 ounces per dozen) and the Anconas the largest (27.5 ounces per dozen). The highest average (27.8 ounces) was made by the Black Minorcas, but there were less than 100 fowls in this case.

The average pounds of feed consumed by Leghorns was 71, as against 88 pounds consumed by Barred Rocks.

Leghorns averaged to lay 162 eggs each, while the White Wyandottes averaged 163, which looks like a western state presidential majority.

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Feed sprouted oats and you will get more eggs, is the belief of a great many poultry keepers who have tried feeding sprouted oats not only to increase the egg yield in winter, but who make a practice of feeding the tender, green shoots every month in the year. The Close-To-Nature Co., manufacturers of grain sprouters, have adopted the accompanying cut as a sort of trade mark, and as a slogan, "Sprouted Oats and Many Eggs", because their many customers have written so enthusiastically of the increase in the number of eggs due to the feeding of sprouted oats. They have found that the feeding of this succulent green food not only increases the number of eggs, but improves the health of the fowl and strengthens the fertility of the eggs.

The Close-To-Nature Co., manufactures three kinds of grain sprouters, called the "Double Quick", "Colfax Metal" and the "Lampless." Their printed matter gives a full description of their line of sprouters and will be sent free on request by the Close-To-Nature Co., Front St., Colfax, Iowa.

There is another matter to be considered in this connection and that is the fact that the feeding of sprouted oats will reduce the feed bill materially. Permit us to call your attention to the article in this issue, by Mr. Homer W. Jackson. We should be pleased to have some of our readers who have not used sprouted oats before, to begin to use them now, and then write us in a month in regard to the effect on the hens and on their own pocket-books.

The average profit per hen ranged from 79½ cents for White Orpingtons to \$1.38 in the case of the Silver Wyandottes. The highest profit was made by the Oregons, \$2.41 per hen.

Average Egg Production Per Hen Per Month

In the third lot of figures in Mr. Patterson's report, will be found the average number of eggs per hen per month for the whole five contests. The layers represented in these averages were mostly in their pullet year and of course were well fed and cared for.

While winter conditions presumably are much more favorable in southwestern Missouri than farther north, the pullets, entering the contest would be at a disadvantage at the start owing to their being moved to new and strange quarters and introduced to entirely different conditions as to climate, feeding, etc., just at the time when they would naturally begin laying. Probably this accounts for the low November and December averages of these high-grade, specially selected birds.

Aside from this it would seem that these averages may be considered fairly

representative in the case of hens that average to produce 150 eggs a year, and they show greater uniformity from month to month during most of the year than would be generally expected.

—o—

CANADA NEEDS MORE EGGS

Consumption of Eggs in Canada is Increasing Rapidly and Exports of Eggs Were Never Before so Large. This is Resulting in Increased Production of Table Poultry and Eggs In Spite of the High Prices of Grain

The following is from a circular issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture and will make interesting reading on this side of the line as well as in Canada.

"At no time in the history of the Dominion has the necessity for increased production of eggs and poultry been more apparent than at the present time. The demand is unprecedented. This is true, whether for export or for home consumption. Consumers generally, and even producers themselves, are eating more and more eggs. The average per capita consumption of eggs in Canada this year will be greater than ever before.

"The market for Canadian eggs and poultry is very firm. Prices to producers are extremely high, but even at these prices trade is increasingly active all over the country. The prospects for a continued demand are very bright. The country is facing a shortage, not only of current receipts, but of Canadian storage stocks as well. So great has been the export demand, that we shall be obliged to import, to meet our own requirements. Increased production has never rested upon a more secure foundation.

"That poultry on the farm is profitable needs no argument. Eggs now rank as a staple article in the products of the farm. Poultry flocks can be increased materially without much additional outlay for buildings and equipment, and the increased labor involved is not such as will bear heavily upon the time of those charged with the care of stock. Some producers object to the present price of feed, but when it is considered that the selling price of the product is from forty to sixty per cent. higher than it was two years ago, the margin of profit is such as will compare favorably with that obtainable elsewhere on the farm.

"Canadian egg producers have responded well to the call for increased production. The country as a whole, which was importing eggs a few years ago, has, in the aggregate, produced more than sufficient for its own requirements this year and last. Between seven and eight million dozen Canadian eggs were exported to Great Britain last year, and as an indication of what is going forward this year, nearly one million dozen

FAIRMOUNT FARM Sale of White Wyandotte cockerels
Farm raised stay white birds from heavy laying stock. Three and four dollars each while they last. Each one a bargain.

HARRISON C. DAWES,

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y.

Congdon's Barred Rocks

Bred for Utility and Beauty

Write your wants in Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, or Pullets. \$2,000 invested, 20 years' experience. **INCUBATOR EGGS, \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1,000.**

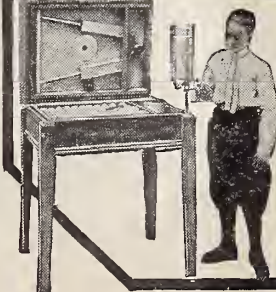
NEW BOOKLET FREE

W. A. CONGDON,

Box 404,

WATERMAN, ILL.

This 13 year-old Boy built his own Peerless Incubator

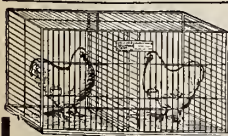


My Free Incubator Plan Book tells you exactly how to build the best incubator that can be built. You can't go wrong and it means a big cash saving to you. To save you trouble, I'll supply all the necessary mechanical parts, at low cost. They are in one you a trouble-proof machine of highest efficiency at lowest operating expense.

My Sol-Hot Wickless Lamp is the greatest invention ever offered the incubator world. Makes a clear, blue flame: smokeless, sootless, odorless—intensely hot. Insures even heat through visible feed. Easily attached to any incubator. Means bigger hatchings.

Write at once for my Free Incubator and Brooder Plan Book and Catalog.

H. M. SHEER CO.,
Dept. 18, Quincy, Ill.



COOPS

Clean, Handy, Vermin proof, Galvanized wire. Electric welded.

Standard at all exhibits. Shipped by parcel post. Outfits rented to bench shows.

KEIPPER COLLAPSIBLE COOPS

Write for illustrated catalog and attractive prices. Keipper Cooping Co., 1401 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

were shipped during the first week in October. Yet the supply on the British market is still short, and there is a demand for many millions more. Increased production, more and better poultry, should be the motto of every Canadian farm and homestead.

"Canada has all the requisites for the production of a quantity far in excess of her own requirements, and with her favorable climatic conditions can, with proper care and attention, produce quality equal to the best in the world. Only the fringe of production possibilities has been touched up to the present. The western provinces, with their volumes of cheap feed, are the natural home for the Canadian hen. The bulk of the surplus at the present time comes from the provinces of Ontario; Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec do not produce sufficient for their own requirements. They must do more, and there is now an opportunity for the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to demonstrate to Canada and the Empire as a whole, what they can do in this connection in this great hour of trade expansion. The first experimental shipments of eggs from Winnipeg to the British market are either now, or soon will be, on their way, and it is hoped that the increase in production in the Western provinces in the ensuing year will be such as to warrant the opening up of a big trade in this direction.

"Eggs are scarce in Canada at the present time. Current prices are high, and a sharp decline immediately following the conclusion of the War is not anticipated. When prices advance gradually, as has been the case in staple food products, they decline slowly. It will take some years to re-establish the normal meat supply upon the markets of the world, and while prices of meats are high, people will continue to use increasingly large quantities of eggs. This condition will naturally be reflected in the matter of price. This is the situation. Readers may draw their own conclusions."

REPORTS EXCELLENT FLOCK AVERAGES

Arthur G. Bouck, manager of Fernbrook Farm, Box C, Albany, N. Y., exhibited at two early shows, winning all firsts and seconds. But, while pleased over the success of his birds when exhibited by himself and by customers, he is even more pleased to have customers report flock averages of 150 to 200 eggs per year. The announcement that Fernbrook Farm is offering bargains in White Wyandotte cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets will bring a great number of inquiries, we have no doubt. They have a lot of quality cockerels that will improve the flocks into which they are introduced, for they are descendants of a strain that has been bred in line for many generations. Write to Fernbrook Farms and tell them what you need or what you would like to have and you will receive a prompt and courteous reply.

The Warwick Valley Poultry Association will hold its second annual show at Warwick, N. Y., Jan. 9-11. They will offer a larger number of silver cups and cash prizes than usual. Their regular premiums are worth having, and from present indications, they will have a large show. For premium list, address G. A. Williams, Box 324, Warwick, N. Y.

The Chautauqua County Poultry Association will hold its ninth annual exhibition at the State Armory, at Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 25-30, with Judges Geo. H. Burgott, W. C. Ellison, and H. W. Alt, to place the awards. The officers are: Howard J. Fisk, president; Thos. J. Kennedy, vice-president; Wm. S. Rathbun, corresponding secretary; Wm. M. Stamm, treasurer and B. L. Mattson, superintendent. The secretary will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

The annual meeting of the American S. C. Black Minorca Club will be held in connection with the Los Angeles Show, January 3-9. For full particulars, address the state vice-president, H. S. G. McCartney, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, Cal., or the secretary, Walter M. Ross, 224 W. Colorado St., Glendale, Cal. Geo. W. Masterson will judge the Minorcas.

DEATH OF MRS. A. C. HAWKINS

By Editor

Under date the 4th inst., Arthur C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., well-known poultryman and a prominent officer in the American Poultry Association, informed us of the great sorrow that had come to his home, in the death of Mrs. Hawkins, on the day of their thirty-fifth wedding anniversary. Besides her husband, four children survive her, three daughters and a son. All are living at home. The following is part of an obituary notice that appeared in the local newspaper:

"Lancaster people were again plunged into sorrow on Wednesday afternoon, when Minnie M. (Brockway), wife of Arthur C. Hawkins, passed away at her home on the Neck road, about 5 o'clock, in the afternoon. Although she has been in poor health for several weeks, she was so much improved on Wednesday that she spent part of the afternoon on the piazza at her home, and her death came as a shock to her family and a large number of friends. She was 58 years, 6 months and 6 days old and the cause of death was heart disease. Of a sweet, womanly disposition, she was much loved and respected by the whole community and her husband and children will have the sympathy of everyone in their great loss. Mrs. Hawkins was born on Chestnut Street, Clinton, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Martin) Brockway. She has lived most of her life in Clinton and Lancaster, spending only a few years of her early life in Lawrence. She married Arthur C. Hawkins, Thanksgiving Day, 35 years ago, and came as a bride to the home on the Neck road, where she has resided all these years. Besides her husband, she is survived by three daughters, Miss Mary Louise, Miss Helen M., and Miss Evelyn A. Hawkins, and one son, Nathaniel C. Hawkins."

THE DEMAND IS AGAIN STRONG FOR CHOICE RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH VARIETIES

The past month, Henry Alt, of the firm of Houck & Alt, Buffalo, N. Y., specialty breeders of exhibition-quality Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, called at A. P. W. office and reported to the editor that during the month, ending November 25th, his firm sold and shipped nearly \$1,800 worth of "Reds." Said Mr. Alt:

"We are really getting down to close picking, especially in the case of our earlier hatched birds. Later birds are coming on fine and we shall have some choice ones for sale—some for exhibition purposes and quite a number as breeders. Am glad to say that this fall has seemed like old times. Not only have our sales been far better than last fall and the year before, but the inquiries are

numerous and the right kind—that is, they show deep interest and express the desire to own really good fowls of our breed."

Mr. Alt is an ardent admirer of the Reds, both varieties, and fairly lives with them. He looks after the mating, feeding, packing and shipping, etc. His partner in the poultry business, Mr. W. C. Houck, is president and general manager of the big H-O Company Mills, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of the well-known H-O cereals, poultry feeds, etc.

The H-O Company advertises in these pages and the firm of Houck & Alt have been with us in that capacity ever since A. P. W. was started. To date, we have never received a complaint about this firm, nor about their methods of doing business in the poultry field. We, therefore, endorse Messrs. Houck & Alt without reservation, as reliable breeders of S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

***What do you like best about this issue of A.P.W.? Sit down today and write about it.

Show Birds of Quality Abundant Layers
PEERLESS
White Plymouth Rocks
Stock for Sale Eggs in Season
COCKS BROS.
East Street Attleboro, Mass.

POULTRYMEN GET THIS BOOK
A guide to standard poultry supplies, household necessities and general merchandise needed in every farm, or suburban home.
GALLOWAY INCUBATORS
Fully described and priced low. Complete power outfits illustrated, priced, described, engines, bone cutters, clover cutters, grinding mills, etc. Postal gets it. Ask today. Address
WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY, Box F Waterloo, Iowa

ANDREWS' White Wyandottes

WON AT BOSTON, 1915

FIRST COCK, HEN, COCKEREL AND PEN;
Second Hen and Second and Third Pullets;
5th Cock and 4th Cockerel. Best Display.

If you want to start right buy your show birds and breeders from a line that have been consistent winners at the Great Boston Show for the past 17 years. They have been bred right. **Always winners, great breeders, heavy layers.** Having SIZE and STAMINA. Write for prices, on show birds or breeders.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Box W, Dighton, Mass.

JAVAS BLACK AND MOTTLED
Seth W. Morton, Albany, N. Y.

YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

Won the Sweepstake Cup for best display at both the December 1914 and 1915 Chicago Coliseum Shows, also Cup for best win on pens, Cup for Champion Male, etc. They have been big winners at this show for 7 consecutive years and at other leading shows for 15 years. **ALL** winners bred and raised by me. It will pay you to improve the prize-winning and utility qualities of your flock by stock from this great strain.

JOHN W. YANT,
Route 24, Canton, Ohio

WHEN MAKING A START—WHICH?

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor

(Continued from page 61)

eggs or day-old chicks, allowing him to mate them, or he could have some experienced breeder of the variety or some poultry judge do the mating—this method, whichever is adopted, to be followed two, three or four years until the novice learns what is what and is able to "go it alone," so to speak, with fair chances of success.

Perhaps numerous readers of this article will say, "Oh, that is too much trouble." Pardon us for saying that if you feel that way about it, **SUCCESS IS NOT FOR YOU**, not as a producer of prize-winning specimens at public exhibitions where the competition is strong, under disinterested judges. We are giving advice, or mean to give advice, to the ambitious, to the enterprising — to those who wish to succeed and are willing to do what is necessary in order to—what? In order to excel the indifferent or unwise efforts of the "other fellow," the other poultryman of equal or greater experience, who has not the energy and courage to "go the limit" within his resources to achieve success, either at a local show or at some national exhibition.

In other words, there are ways to succeed by the purchase of hatching eggs or day-old chicks and the best way available in such cases should be adopted—and adopted with energy. To the energetic, to the enterprising, to the truly ambitious "belong the spoils" in this field of effort, as in most others.

Even if you buy one or more breeding trios or one or more breeding pens, you still will be at a loss to know how to mate the progeny the first season and for some time thereafter, but still you will have a "pattern" to go by and the reliable poultryman of whom you made your original purchase or purchases can refer you to this pattern with a degree of success that is impractical where you have a flock of chicks raised from hatching eggs or from day-olds; yet this difference is not vitally important and, no doubt, a large majority of our readers will feel obliged to start with hatching eggs or day-old chicks. In this case, there will be practical methods of having the choice specimens mated to advantage the following spring, either by a personal visit of the owner of the strain, or otherwise, as hereinbefore suggested.

But in every case, dear reader, you will need all the help you can get that is intelligent and genuine. Do not be indifferent about it—do not rely solely on what you think you know. Take it from us, to use a slang phrase, that there is far more in this question of true success in the production of prize winning standard-bred fowl than the average reader believes or will find out until he has had actual experience, extending over a number of years.

There is one distinct advantage in buying eggs for hatching. Times without number, you can secure eggs produced by specimens that are above price—that are valued so highly by the owners that you could not afford to buy these birds, not even a trio of them; yet, often the owners will sell eggs for hatching from these

specimens and thus give you a fair chance to secure, perhaps, "the bird of the season" from this or that man's strain or flock. Here, indeed, is an inviting opportunity and many, very many of each season's prize winners come from this source. Repeatedly, some beginner or novice, will enter one or more birds at an important show and walk off with the highest honor.

These birds, reader, are not accidents. On the contrary, they generally have their origin in one or more sittings of eggs for hatching, obtained at a fairly long price from some foremost breeder—from the owner of an established strain that possesses the power to produce extra choice specimens, or from some poultryman who has bought into such a strain and has used intelligence and enterprise in the mating of the best specimens thereof, year after year.

As regards day-old chicks, a majority of the owners of established strains of standard fowl that produce prize winners at leading winter shows, do not sell day-old chicks. As a rule, they feel that chicks of this quality are too valuable to entrust to the tender mercies of the express companies. In many cases, day-old chicks are either chilled or over-heated, the harmful results being substantially the same. This is not so bad where chicks are valued at only 15 cents to 25 cents each, or even less; but in the case of baby chicks that are worth from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each, both the seller and the purchaser are loath to entrust them to express shipment before they have had their first breakfast and while they should have special protection and proper care, notably during such months as March and April or early May. In May and June, as a rule, day-old chicks can be shipped with safety, but this has not proved to be the case, in many instances, with those shipped early in the hatching season and these earlier chicks are needed as winners at fall fairs and at winter shows, held in November and December.

This article already is too long, but we wish to add a paragraph to the effect that the novice, that is, the man or woman who has made a wrong start by mixing blood lines, or who has made a poor start by getting into a strain of little value, can, of course, correct matters

by adopting the plan or plans herein suggested for the beginner, for the person who thus far, has not embarked at all in the business of breeding standard fowl, either for pleasure or for profit.

Largely, reader, it is a matter of **STARTING RIGHT**, then of your individual or personal characteristics. Indifferent or laggard methods will not win for you notable success. We repeat that energy and enterprise, following a **RIGHT START** and the use of intelligent methods, must enter into the problem. Many are called, where but few are chosen. To win success you must plan and work for it—must deserve it, as a general rule.

This article will be followed by others of a similar nature in later issues of the *American Poultry World*. They are not written out laboriously, but are dictated, as a letter would be in these times; yet we hope to put into them suggestions and advice that will be of true and lasting help to earnest readers who wish to succeed in the production of standard-bred fowl in our day and generation.

HARTER'S IMPERIAL GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS

Bargains in breeders. Booking orders now for exhibition stock for fall shows.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM,

S. H. HARTER, Prop. Box W, NESCOPECK, PA



Arthur E. Pratt, Inc., Albany, N. Y., Sole Agents for U.S.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a specialty and producing winners wherever shown. Fine lot of cockerels for sale. Pens and trios at reasonable prices, also single birds. Largest flock in the east. Heavy layers of large white eggs. Settings of eggs for sale. Mating list for 1916 upon request.

E. D. BIRD,

GREENWICH, CONN.

CAUTION: Any Bone Cutter claiming to be MANN'S without F. W. MANN CO. cast on its surface, is an imitation. The genuine MANN'S is made only in Milford.

Make Hens Lay

READ THE BOOK THAT TELLS HOW

Tells you how to **make hens lay**. Gives you in a nutshell the whole matter of right feeding. Read it if you want to know the **real value** of fresh, raw bone, which contains four times the egg-making ingredients that grain has. You **must** feed raw, green bone to promote **growth, development and laying**. It doubles your profits in number of eggs, fertility, strong chicks, large fowls. It is easily and quickly prepared with



MANN'S Latest Model Bone Cutter

It cuts all green bone with all adhering meat and gristle; wastes nothing and never **clogs**. Automatically adjusts cutting to your strength. Anyone can turn it. We'll send you one on **10 Days' Free Trial**. **No money**

down. If not satisfactory, return at our expense. Send for book today. F. W. MANN CO. Box 355 Milford, Mass.



BUFFALO TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW

Secretary W. H. Gaude, 322 Electric Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., informs us that the ambition of poultry breeders around Buffalo, including a number of prominent Canadian poultrymen, to hold annually a truly international poultry exhibition at Buffalo, is to be realized. The requests for premium list from Canadian poultrymen were double this year, and a large number of poultrymen, who reside on this side of the line, have expressed their interest in the Buffalo International Poultry Show by asking for a premium list.

A state teachers' convention, being held Thanksgiving week, prevented the Buffalo Association from securing the big auditorium on their usual dates, but quite a number of exhibitors have written that the later dates suit them very well.

The Pigmy Pouter and the Magpie Clubs will hold their annual meetings, and they promise a big display of pigeons. There is to be a utility department, in which pens of four females and one male can be entered, and there will be a special judge for them. There will also be an egg department for table eggs, with good awards for the winners.

Mr. Gaude told us this interesting bit of news: Some 32 poultry keepers representing 32,000 birds, all residing in Erie County, N. Y., are interested in "The Project." Mr. R. S. Mosely, of the Poultry Department of Cornell University, Ithaca, is at the head of this plan. Mr. Mosely visits the poultry plants of the members and scores the birds and the plants, with the object of having them all of an acceptable grade of excellence.

Secretary Gaude, in the name of the Association, extends a most cordial invitation to the poultry breeders of Canada and the States to be present at the poultry show, Dec. 11-16, and the Association will appreciate entries of birds, either small or large.

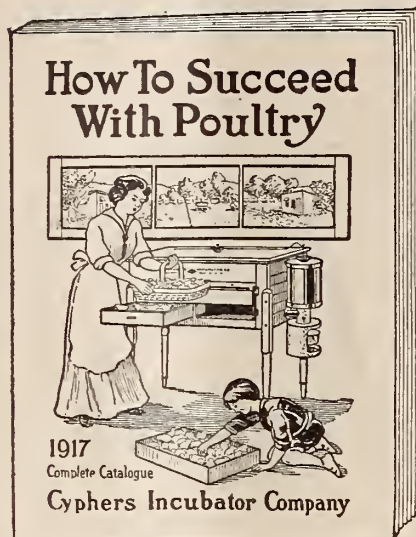
Buffalo has a splendid hall, the public is interested and good judges will finish the judging early so that poultrymen will have ample time for making sales. We understand that a number of fine birds are to be sent to Buffalo that can be purchased in the hall. For premium list or other information, write the secretary.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY'S NEW YEAR BOOK

The Cyphers Incubator Company announces that its big, new Catalogue and Poultryman's Guide for 1917 is off the press and ready for distribution. "How to Succeed With Poultry", is the title of this interesting and really valuable book, which contains 140 pages and describes the very complete line of incubators, brooders, hovers, foods and poultry supplies carried by them. A number of pages are devoted to general information that should be read by every poultry raiser.

Methods have changed and are still changing, but the Cyphers Incubator Company

keeps abreast the times, and in this year book these changes are taken up in detail and the most practical and efficient methods are recommended. In it you will find a description of the recent radical changes in the methods of brooding chickens. Time was when experienced poultrymen would have said it was impossible to raise successfully a flock of a hundred chicks brooded together. Modern



methods have greatly reduced the care and worry of raising the chicks after they are properly hatched.

There are special chapters for the farmer who keeps poultry, for the farmer's wife, for the back-yard poultryman and for those who are planning to go into poultry-keeping on a large scale. Pictures of many of the country's largest plants are included in this big book, which will be mailed free to any of our readers who send for it. A post card, with your name and address, will bring it to you. Send for a copy before you forget it. Write direct to the factory and home office, Cyphers Incubator Company, Dept. 31-W, Buffalo, N. Y., or to their nearest branch store, New York City, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Texas, or Oakland, California.

ABOUT THAT VAPORIZER

Mrs. B. C. Hudspeth, associate editor of the Pacific Poultryman, who is a well-known poultry expert on the Pacific coast, wrote the following letter to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 370 La-

BRUNIG BUTTERCUPS ARE CHAMPIONS

My winnings at Chicago Coliseum Show, 1st cockerel, shape special, color special on male and 1st pen, prove the superior quality of my stock. Write me for description. History and illustrations FREE.

Stock and Eggs For Sale.

W. C. BRUNIG, Box 403, ELKHART, IND.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES — NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONS

At Hagerstown, Md., October, 1916, I won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st pen and all specials on seven entries. Can supply you with one bird or an entire string guaranteed to win at any show. Cockerels for sale bred from hens with records of 170 to 268 eggs per year. If show birds are wanted please give complete information regarding the show. If breeders, state quality and type of bird desired. I will quote lowest possible price. If you want birds with marvelous lacing, beautiful green sheen contrasted with show white body surface, write me at once. I guarantee to please or return the full amount.

LEVI A. AYRES,

Box B,

GRANVILLE, NEW YORK



\$4 BUYS A PERFECT INCUBATOR

During the rush season we add 400 new machines to our hatchery each year and use them two or three hatches. Every time we run a "CYCLE" it pays us \$1.25. When run twice the profits are \$2.50 on each machine. This is why we can sell them at reduced prices, and it gives customers a tested incubator and the profits it has made. The "CYCLE" was the only machine that produced a 100 per cent. hatch in a large incubator contest. Our catalogue, "Poultry Profits" tells all about this and many new discoveries of the greatest importance to poultry keepers. SEND POSTAL AND GET FREE COPY.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.,

12 Lake St.,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

fayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of the well-known Zenoleum:

"I was never more pleased in my life, than when our postman left the Vaporizer at my door this morning. I have been using and recommending Zenoleum for several years, simply because it is the best thing I know of in its line, and since I learned that the vapor from boiling Zenoleum is sudden death to the cold-germ, I have instructed scores of poultrymen in the art. I will have to admit that it is a difficult job to make a satisfactory vaporizer of a tin pail, three bricks, a quart of sand, and a saucepan, but it can be done, but, oh! how I did wish somebody would invent a simple, serviceable lamp, both clean and safe. They did, and I must say I do not see how this ingenious device could be improved upon. It is certainly a boon to poultry, because our climate makes colds inevitable. I wish one of these lamps was in the hands of every person who owns even a dozen birds. If you advertise this device out this way, I am sure many will buy it. Let me know the dozen price, as I have a number of neighbors who should have one, for the lamp is certainly a marvel in its compact usefulness."

See the ad of Zenner Disinfectant Company in this issue and write for their free book, "Cause, Symptoms and Treatment for all Poultry Diseases," and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

***A dime pays for a four months trial subscription to A. P. W. Why not send it to a friend?



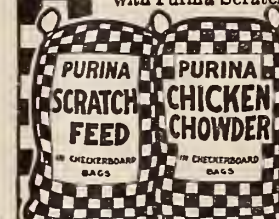
The Unlaid Eggs

Grain-fed hens often carry yolks they can't complete into eggs because their feed lacks white-forming nutrients. Missouri Experiment Station tests show that 100 lbs. of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kafir corn make 224 yolks to only 154 whites. Based on this data

	Yolks	Whites
Purina Scratch Feed makes	247.49	142.11
Purina Chicken Chowder makes	182.05	282.55
Total	429.54	424.66

These feeds make a practically equal number of yolks and whites and more of both than ordinary feeds. That's why we can guarantee.

More eggs or money back on Purina Chicken Chowder if fed with Purina Scratch Feed as directed. Write for details and for



64 page Poultry Book FREE

Ralston Purina Co.
817 Gratiot St.
St. Louis, Mo.

HARVARD REDS SPECIAL SALE

Breeding pens, trios or individuals. Prices that will move them quickly. Send for list.

I. W. Bean, South Braintree, Mass.

METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF JUDGING

By John H. Robinson, Special Contributor,
Part II.

(Continued from page 56)

will harmonize and will "prove" each other except for cases where only a few simple characters, capable of measurement by fixed standards, are to be judged.

Please note that I say practically impossible. It would be possible to work out for one variety of one breed a scale of points and a scale of cuts that with very careful judging would harmonize quite well. But that same scale of points and scale of cuts would not even suit the different varieties of the same breed. This is shown when the American Poultry Association in its Standard, after prescribing certain scales of points, provides that in competition for sweepstakes prizes white specimens shall be handicapped two points each, black specimens one and a half points and buff specimens one point each. These handicaps are not really upon the full value of 100 points, but on the valuation of color of plumage. In the American class that is a handicap of one-sixteenth of the value assigned to color of plumage for white birds. A logical application of the principle of handicapping the simpler color characters would lead to a system of handicaps applying to other characters, and in placing sweepstakes prizes in comparison shows the judges often (if not always) take into consideration differences which call for such distinctions.

As long as the American Poultry Association instructed judges to score by deducting percentages of the values assigned in the scale of points, consistency required that it endeavor to adjust the various scales to recognized good judging practice. The result of this was, that at nearly every revision of the Standard, many scales were altered in efforts to correct inconsistencies that had been pointed out, and to bring the Standard of Perfection to a condition appropriate to its name. But after the per cent. theory was abandoned and the list of specific cuts was steadily enlarged, there was no good reason for continuing the scales of points as a factor in judging, and it is most interesting to note how, since that time, the scale of points is being revamped upon an entirely different principle or theory.

When the Association prescribed maximum and minimum cuts for defects, it became necessary (on the supposition that the scale of points is a factor in judging) to give to each section a value great enough to equal all the cuts for faults which could be made in a section. Here the Standard revisers met the same condition that troubled Lewis Wright when

he tried to adjust a 100-point scale to the work of the best English judges. He found the total valuation of defects as observed and discounted in good judging practice, exceeded sometimes 100 points. As has been stated, this could be adjusted in an established system of judging by adjusting the cuts to the scale adopted, so that there would always be a margin between the sum of the maximum cuts possible in any section and the number of points assigned that section. In common practice in score card judging in America, those judges who tried, as many did, to work out scales of cuts for their own practice undertook to adjust cuts for faults in different sections to avoid the contingency of the sum of the cuts exceeding the value assigned the section, or assigned shape or color in any section. And it must be conceded that considering the nature and complexity of the problems involved, many of them succeeded to a remarkable degree. To me, as a student of poultry matters, observing the work of many judges under various conditions, the wonder has always been that the judges who did this could do as consistent judging as many of them did, for the more complicated the method the more difficult it is to show consistent results in work done under pressure and with little opportunity to reconsider any result. Yet, however careful and thorough a judge might be, he could never avoid making enough judgments that were erroneous when tested by a careful analysis, to discredit score card judging in the minds of those who accepted the idea of a system that was mathematically precise in every particular.

To get back to the subject, the cuts listed in the Standard under "Cutting for Defects", were in the first instance cuts for faults of certain kinds or degrees easily determined, as absence of a sickle, presence of side-sprigs, purple barring in black plumage, etc., and a definite cut was prescribed for the fault as defined. This was in the 1898 revision. In the revision of 1905, the number of "common defects" listed with cuts regarded as appropriate was increased three-fold and about two-thirds of them were given maximum and minimum cuts. As the unit cut was $\frac{1}{2}$ point, this was equivalent to designating grades of defects, the number of grades being determined by the number of times that the maximum cut would contain $\frac{1}{2}$, except in the few instances where the minimum cut was 1.

Of course, if we value a section at so many "points" and cut that section, a definite number of points for a fault, we can express the proportion of the cut in percentage terms. In that sense, a cut is always a percentage cut with relation to the value given the section or the shape or color of a part. But if the cuts are determined by the per cent. method, we will not get such maximum and minimum specific cuts as are given in the instructions to judges, but will get irregular fractional cuts.

To illustrate what I mean; the 1905 Standard called for a cut of from 1 to 2 points for brassiness in each section where found. A cut of 1 point for brassiness in the back of a White Plymouth Rock or White Wyandotte was then a 16 2-3 per cent. cut on the color of the section. In White Leghorns it was a 25 per cent. cut, in White Cochins, a 20 per cent. cut. In the neck of a White Rock or White Wyandotte it was the same per cent. as in the back but in every other section it would be a different per cent. By the scale of points in the 1910 Standard, the percentage value of the minimum and maximum cuts for brassiness in neck, wings and back in the American class was changed, and the changes in the scale of points in the 1915 Standard changed their percentage values in neck and wing sections again.

So I could take any specified cut as an illustration and show that it would not apply uniformly to all varieties when considered as a cut on the value of a section. But as a cut on the assumed value of perfection of the specimen as representative of its Standard variety, the specific cut is always the same per cent. because perfection is valued the same in all varieties—100 points.

(To be concluded next month)

***What is your favorite breed? Just tell us all about it explaining why you believe them superior to others.

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Practical Poultry Facts AND Timely Advice



Conducted by JOHN H. ROBINSON, Special Contributor

POINTERS FOR BREEDERS OF STANDARD POULTRY

It is a wide-spread and deep-rooted popular belief that those who attain great success in breeding poultry owe that success to the possession—through discovery, purchase, or somehow not open to all—of one or more “secrets” of mating and raising poultry. At the present time, special interest is attached to this idea in connection with the supposed “secrets” of breeders of exhibition fowls, because of a difference in opinion about their appearing in the breed books to be published by the American Poultry Association.

In some notes on the Cleveland convention in a recent issue of the American Fancier, J. H. Drevenstedt mentioned a statement made there by “an unsophisticated member” who “frankly stated to us that he did not believe that the big and successful breeders of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes would divulge their breeding secrets.” Discussing this statement, Mr. Drevenstedt told his readers that the idea of the existence of breeding secrets known only to a limited circle of breeders and carefully guarded by them, is “pure bunk,” and that leading breeders are co-operating readily with those at work on the breed books, now in preparation, to give full information about the practice of the best breeders. He refers to some as having supplied valuable collections of feather charts, and to one in particular who sent his complete breeding charts and illustrations to the breed standard committee.

Mr. Charles T. Cornman, editor of the Poultry Item, takes issue with Mr. Drevenstedt in the matter. He declares that a short time ago he tried to secure the mating charts of leading breeders—especially where double mating is used—and the necessary explanatory matter to accompany them, and that “in almost every instance we were met with positive refusals when complete breeding charts and mating data was asked for where

double mating was resorted to.” In explanation of this refusal, Mr. Cornman assumes that the failure to comply with his request was due to the purpose of the breeders to closely guard their “trade secrets.” He concludes with the assertion that “the claim that ‘breeding secrets’ are ‘pure bunk’ reads well, but years of experience convinces us that such secrets do exist and will continue to exist so long as such intricate breeding methods must be resorted to if one wants to breed close to Standard requirements. The experience of thousands of small breeders all over the country has been such that they will heartily agree with the member from the west who made the plain statement that he did not believe that the big and successful breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes would divulge their breeding secrets, neither do we believe that they will. Sentiment and business is not mixing well these strenuous days.”

Before discussing the existence and non-existence of “breeding secrets”, let us consider a little some other imaginary secrets of successful poultry keepers. In whatever line of work with poultry any-

one may succeed, you will find many witnesses of his success who cannot imitate it, declaring that it is due to some secret. If one is quite consistently a little more successful than most of the poultry keepers in the vicinity in getting eggs, or in hatching artificially, or in operating brooders, it is assumed that he has the secret of getting eggs, or of operating incubators, or of managing chicks in brooders. If he is a consistent winner at shows, some may attribute that to his belonging to a clique that stand in with judges and show managers but the majority of novices, while perhaps ready to absolve him of that wrong advantage over competitors, will fall readily for the idea that his success depends upon his secrets of conditioning birds, or of breeding them.

Always the “delver” after secrets is looking for something concealed as the real clue to the results obtained by the successful, while only about once in a thousand times is there any secret in the case. That happens when a breeder makes a little discovery in such a matter as the behavior of a character in reproduction, in advance of his competitors, and keeps the discovery very closely to himself because of the small advantage it gives him over his big competitors until they have studied the point out, as he knows that they will do so within a comparatively short time.

Not “Secrets” But Good Judgment

Some ten or twelve years ago, Mr. T. F. McGrew and I went down to what was once the famous turkey section around Westerly, R. I., to study the turkey situation there and find out for ourselves why the turkey industry in that section had declined. We hired a livery team and drove about the country for several days, stopping at every farm where we could see a turkey, and there interviewed the people. We had not gone far before

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—Editor, American Poultry World.

we learned of a woman who was reputed among unsuccessful turkey growers to have the secret hidden from all the rest of her near neighbors.

Of course, we took special note of everything about her farm. As would be expected, the secret was not apparent to a visitor. We could see that she had more turkeys than anyone else we had visited and we took her word for losses much lighter than others were reporting. As we were about to leave Mr. McGrev told her that she had been credited by her neighbors with having a secret which accounted for her better success as a turkey raiser. She laughed and replied to the effect that she did do some things differently from those who had so much trouble with their turkeys. Then she gave us a little detailed comparison of methods which showed the difference. What it amounted to was, that she gave her turkeys special attention in bad weather while her less successful neighbors were in the habit of slighting the work when it was unpleasant for them to attend to it.

About seven or eight years ago there was a young man in Connecticut who went to a national corn show out in the corn-belt and made a sensational winning on corn. A few months later he was asked to tell at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture how he did it. He was a very modest, unassuming young man, not at all puffed up over the fame he had won. He began his story with the declaration that he did not have the best ears of corn in that show, but he won because his exhibits in the various classes were better matched than those of his competitors. Then he told how he had spent, not a few hours or a day or two, but several weeks, sorting over hundreds of bushels of corn to get the most perfectly formed ears that he had and to match perfectly the ten ears for each class.

A few years ago I was talking, at a New York show, with a friend who is a leading breeder in a popular variety and a mutual friend who has bred the same variety as far back as I am personally acquainted with breeders in this part of the country, without achieving any distinction in it. He was complaining to the big breeder that none of his matings had produced satisfactory cockerels that year. The B. B. asked him how many matings he had made. He replied, "Three." "Well," said the B. B., "if your birds were bred and mated anywhere near right, you should have used at least one mating that would produce good cockerels."

Soon after, the small breeder went away and I said to the other: "Blank, would you mind telling me how many matings you make each season?"

"I'll tell you for your own information," said he, "but not for publication. In all, with experimental matings I make —" and he gave a number considerably greater than ten times three. "I make as many matings as I have room for and have birds that I feel reasonably sure will breed right as I mate them, or birds that I want to test to find the best way to mate them." This breeder always has good birds to show and to sell because he makes enough regular matings to assure a good supply of birds up to his standard, although a proportion of his matings may not turn out to his satisfaction, and he also makes enough experimental matings to give him a pretty good line upon possibilities of mating for further improvement.

Someone may ask why the breeder should object to a public statement of the number of matings he made. I do not know that he would object to stating it himself under some circumstances, but to put it out as an isolated statement from him would certainly bring him a lot of inquiries for particulars which he could not take time to answer even if disposed to do so. I do not know that there is really any objection to my giving the number of matings after this lapse of time and without identifying the breeder but it was not given for publication and what I have indicated about it will illustrate my point as well as the real number could.

Let us go back now to Mr. Cornman's story. Why couldn't he get breeding charts and accompanying data from most of the breeders who were approached for this material? Simply because they did not have such charts. Very few breeders keep any comprehensive data on their breeding operations in form so complete and accurate that it would be readily available for use in an article or in a book. Some breeders make more copious

notes than others of matters they want to have on record for reference, but very, very few keep notes of breeding operations that would be of much use to anyone else without being carefully worked up and without many details supplied from memory by the person who made them.

It is practically impossible for most breeders to keep elaborate records. The time that it would take prohibits it in most cases. As far as his own knowledge of his stock is concerned such records are not usually of prime importance to a breeder, for he carries in his head most of the knowledge which he applies in mating his birds, and if his mind is not well stocked with memories of matings made in previous years, of individual birds used in them, and of results of various matings, all the charts and notes in the world will not make much of a breeder of him.

The trouble with too many of the unsophisticated breeders is that they are not willing to accept the fact that the successful breeders achieve success by a diligent attention to ordinary details which the small breeder treats as of little consequence and disposes of off-hand. A good many novices seem to have the idea that a really skilful breeder does most of his breeding work at his desk, poring over charts and pedigrees and, perhaps, running out to the poultry house occasionally to take a look at the birds, and see if his man followed instructions. As a matter of fact out in the hen-house in overalls and jumper or in a duster, the breeder who can breed, does most of his mating, spending many hours a day for

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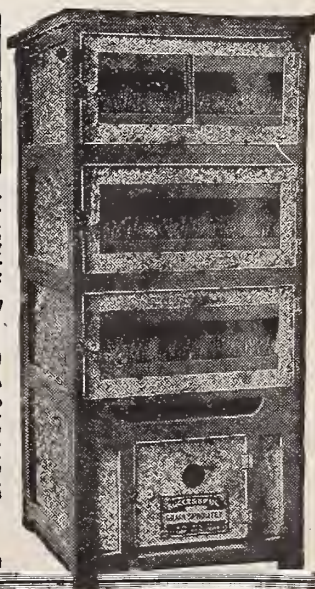
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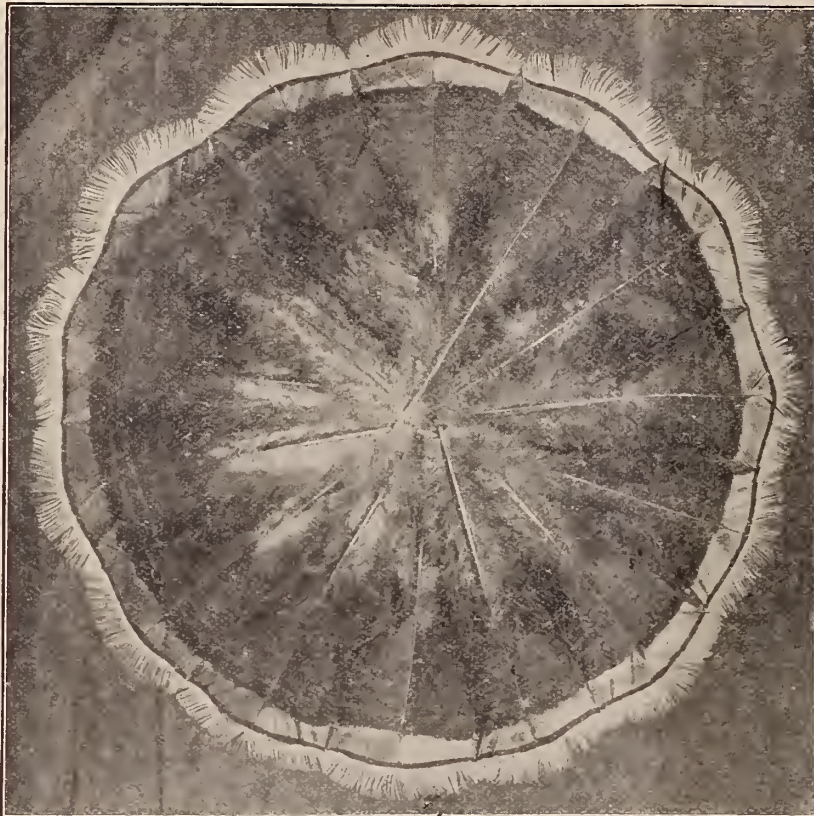
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Every year at this time the majority of the people in these United States regret the fact that somebody does not raise more turkeys, and when we think of the poorly finished turkeys in the market we are inclined to add "better turkeys" to that wish. Certain, it is that the markets could dispose of many more turkeys if they were offered for sale. Bird Brothers, Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa., produce prize-winning turkeys that are capable of winning at our largest exhibitions, but in securing the wonderful plumage they have not neglected size, shape or vigor. If you want prize-winning turkeys, you can buy them of Bird Brothers. If you want turkeys to improve your flock, or a trio to begin raising them, or eggs for hatching, they will furnish you with breeders that they guarantee will please you and eggs covered by a special guarantee. Write them for full particulars and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

weeks studying his birds individually and in groups, considering them as he sees them and in their relations to their ancestry as he knows it. He never expects to attain such certainty in results as the novice in breeding supposes may be reached some time with the aid of science, but he feels reasonably sure that most of the extraordinary birds of the year will come from flocks where the mating is done upon a very thorough knowledge of the birds, as they appear in the flesh.

Pedigreed Standard Poultry

The reader may think that this is not an appropriate topic to follow what I have said of the obstacles in keeping such records as would afford the finest material for some parts of the breed books. Keeping the pedigrees of stock with general descriptions of the matings from which they come is a matter of less labor than elaborate mating charts with the necessary explanatory data, and I think it may be more practical, in general use, if a good, simple, universal system for recording pedigrees can be devised.

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Wellcome's Famous 'Ideal' Trap Nest

shows which hen laid the egg, highest efficiency, least attention, lowest net cost. Write now for prices and proof.

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Almost everyone who makes a pedigree system for himself thinks that his system is perfectly simple. And it may be so for his personal use, but what we need is a system adapted to general use and to public registry, to give confidence in the pedigrees. I think that we are coming to such a system to be worked out under the auspices of the American Poultry Association and, in a measure, controlled by it. I believe this because it seems to me apparent that the standard-bred

poultry business cannot come back to anything approaching the good times of a few years ago, on the old basis of trading.

When I have studied a little farther some matters relating to possible methods of registering Standard poultry and their eggs for hatching, and have my ideas on that subject in proper shape to present as a starting point for a serious discussion of the whole subject, I am going to prepare one or more special articles on it. For the present, I mention it only to urge those breeders who have the inclination, and can give the time to it, to try to develop simple, workable systems of pedigrees their birds, and of giving condensed descriptions of matings which would be helpful to purchasers of their stock who were not personally familiar with its strain characteristics.

It is the experience of such breeders and their criticisms of each other's pedigreeing methods and of any proposed system that will be of most service in developing a general system, that is, the experience and criticism of those of them who can treat the matter broadly, without a bias in favor of their own systems and a disposition to boost their own ideas rather than seeking to combine the good points of all.

Breeding From Pullets

Last month I made some remarks about the waste of good breeding value in keeping pens of good layers unmated and marketing all the eggs laid in a laying competition. The pens in competition are usually composed of pullets. In connection with pedigree breeding for egg production, breeding from pullets is discouraged on the theory that the pullet should be handled to get the greatest possible egg production the first year and if she is satisfactory in that respect, can

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applied to eggs during incubation strengthens the chick and weakens the shell. It supplies free oxygen, absorbs carbon dioxide and makes brittle and porous the animal matter of the shell. The biggest thing ever offered to poultrymen. 50 test hatches show average of 96% for Egg-o-hatch eggs and 81% for eggs not treated, right in same machine. Send 10 cents for sample, for 50 to 100 eggs. Full size package, for 600 eggs, 50 cents, postpaid.

Geo. H. Lee Company, 308 Lee Building, Omaha, Nebraska

then be handled for fewer eggs and better breeding results in her second season. While it is a generally accepted fact that when either pullets or hens have been laying heavily for a good while their eggs do not produce as good chickens as when they begin laying, or when laying is moderate, the real point to consider in deciding whether to use their eggs for hatching is whether such stock as will come from the hens when not at their best for breeding purposes may not still be better than that from some of the eggs that will be used if theirs are not used.

Any plan of breeding that discards the pullets tends to confirm the theory that pullets are not desirable breeders. It is curious how this idea rises and falls in popular estimation, and how hard it seems for the beginners to get the status of pullets as breeders, right in their minds. By beginners I mean "old beginners" (those who never get beyond the first stage in breeding) as well as "new beginners."

Here is a recent bulletin from the Extension Department of the Pennsylvania State College which states that "the Pennsylvania Experiment Station has found it unwise to attempt to breed from pullets." The statement is not qualified at all. It declares: "As a rule, the fertility of the eggs thus secured is low, chicks are weak and a few years' continuance of this practice will lower the vigor of the general flock."

Now, in my experience, both males and females of all types and classes of fowls are at their best as breeders in their two-year-old form, if in full health and vigor at that age. I believe that the majority of breeders who aim to secure the best possible development of individual specimens, hold that view, but not the idea that it is best to breed only from old hens. The simple, general rule of good breeding is to breed from the best that you have each season when you mate up your breeding pens. In deciding what is best for that season's breeding, condition at the time should be a prime consideration.

This Pennsylvania bulletin, while condemning pullets unqualifiedly as breeders says: "The male may be either a well-developed cockerel, thoroughly matured, or a good, vigorous cock bird." The only valid reason for advocating the use of cockerels that are well-matured and not also advocating the use of well-matured pullets is that if a pullet has laid heavily all winter she is not likely to produce as good chicks in the spring as she would had she laid fewer eggs through the winter. Probably not one flock of pullets in five lays heavily enough in early and midwinter to perceptibly affect the quality of their March, April and early May chicks. The essential thing to consider when selecting females for breeding is neither age nor actual length of time since laying began, but the development and condition of the bird at the commencement of the breeding season.

With young males and females, a safe rule to go by, is to require in them at that time the Standard weights for old birds. If one does that, he will find that their chicks keep up both size and stamina. It would be a good thing if the Standard required that the weights for old birds should apply to all birds of

a year after the last day of the year. This would handicap the late birds, but it is for the best interests of a breed that they should be handicapped, and the incentive to earlier hatching would help the poultry business generally.

As far as development goes, the pullets mature from five to eight weeks earlier than the cockerels anyway, so there is no difficulty in having well-grown pullets if you have cockerels that are fit to breed. It is merely a question of regulating egg production of prospective breeders to keep them in prime condition for the breeding season.

In his "Poultry Culture", written over thirty years ago, I. K. Felch states that the first forty eggs laid by a hen at a laying period and the eggs from the eleventh to the fiftieth laid by a well-matured pullet, will hatch the most desirable chicks. If my memory is not at fault, Mr. Felch based this statement upon several experiments made by himself and reported in the poultry press at that time. Would it not be a good idea for some of our experiment stations to make some experiments along this line, keeping suitable records of the weight and condition of hens throughout the breeding season? I do not think that any experiment station or individual breeder will ever find by such experiment any objection to breeding from pullets that will not apply to hens of the same description as the pullets under consideration.

It is hardly ten years since pullets were quite generally recommended to be preferred to hens as breeders, and many good breeders in commercial lines have always preferred to breed from young birds on both sides because of the higher percentage of fertility in the eggs, especially in the early part of the season. Some of the best Plymouth Rock utility stock used in the "South Shore Soft Roaster" section in Massachusetts is stock of growers who, for many years, have used only cockerels and pullets.

In breeding for Standard requirements, a breeder, who is working on a scale beyond two matings will usually have about a third, more or less, of old birds in his matings and the rest cockerels and pullets. The proportions will vary from year to year, according to the results in young birds and the sales of used breeders. There will always be a shrinkage in the old stock through birds dying and going by as breeders, as well as through sales and usually there will be a fair supply of young birds that promise better than all but a few of the best of the preceding generation. If there are not, the breeder needs to worry about what his old birds are doing.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY.

It is quite natural that an incubator manufacturer should be interested in the supply of eggs. Mr. J. S. Gilcrest, president of the Des Moines Incubator Co., is especially interested in the supply of eggs for two very good reasons, besides the one he holds in common with everybody. Mr. Gilcrest knows that a plentiful supply of eggs makes an increased demand for incubators to hatch them. But if incubators are supplied with eggs of weak fertility, a poor hatch is inevitable, and the incubator almost invariably is blamed in place of the eggs. The lack of eggs and the weakness of fertility can be, in large part, overcome by the feeding of a liberal supply of green food throughout the year, and if the succulent green food can be supplied in the winter as well as in the summer, so much the better. Therefore, the Des Moines Incu-

bator Company manufactures a grain sprouter which they call the "Successful" and which they guarantee will sprout oats in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Gilcrest says that most people believe that if they provide a good house and plenty of wheat and corn for their hens, they have done all that is necessary and the hens should respond with a liberal number of eggs. But such hens cannot meet the expectations of their owners. Let these poultry keepers try the experiment of feeding a liberal supply of sprouted oats for a couple of weeks and note the results. They will find that the hens are looking more vigorous, that the egg yield has increased, and that the feed bill is not so heavy, at least, this is the result reported by hundreds of customers. Mr. Gilcrest has experimented and found that 24 quarts of raw oats, weighing 20 pounds, in a few days, can be changed into a most acceptable kind of green feed, weighing 70 pounds.

A few cents' worth of kerosene a day will run a "Successful" sprouter, and it will take about fifteen minutes of a poultryman's time. We suggest that our readers who do not already own sprouters or who wish to increase their production of sprouted oats, write to the Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa, and ask for the literature describing their sprouters. We also suggest that at the same time they ask for the incubator catalogue, for it is high time people were ordering their incubators for early spring use. If you are a fancier, get out some early chicks that will be ready for the early fall shows. If you raise chicks for market or your own use, you will find some early chicks will pay you for your extra trouble in brooding them.

***Why not try and get a few subscribers for A. P. W.? We have a very liberal proposition that will interest you.

Breeders' Special Display Cards

Advertisements of uniform size inserted under this heading at \$2.50 per month in advance, six months for \$13.50 or \$2.00 per month by the year, payable quarterly in advance.

Hutchinson's White Orpingtons

THE SOUTH'S BEST

Cockerels \$5.00 up. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.
1916 Catalogue upon request. 17

Hutchinson Farm, Box 595-W, Valdosta, Ga.

BARRED ROCKS

Winners at the Great Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Pullet won championship ribbon at Springfield, Ohio, for best pullet in entire show.

Guaranteed eggs from these prize winners \$5.00 per setting. 17

G. H. Mayne, Springfield, Ohio.

BUFF LEGHORNS AND WATER FOWL QUALITY ONLY WRITE ME L.B. McDONALD FARMER D.6 SPRINGFIELD O.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

A Utility Flock of Quality

Won first hen Grand Central Palace, New York City, 1915. Stock and Hatching Eggs at reasonable prices. 17

Locust Grove Farm Eatontown, N.J.

THE J. S. J. AUTOMATIC AND TRAP NESTS Won First Prize and Gold Medal at Panama-Pacific Exposition

Separate layers from non-layers automatically without attention. Write for booklet and prices.

JORDON & CHAPMAN MFG. CO., INC.

221-225 No. Central Ave., 126 Staunton, Va.



Following is a list of poultry shows that are to be held between December fifteenth and February fifteenth. The secretary, whose name follows the date, resides in the town where the show is held, unless a different address is given.

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena, January 22-26, J. D. Klepper.

CANADA

Clinton, January 16-18, Thos. Watts.

COLORADO

Denver, January 22-27, F. P. Johnson.
Greeley, January 8-12, F. A. Ogle.

CONNECTICUT

Greenwich, January 16-18, W. M. Newton.
Middletown, January 23-26, Chas. L. Bliss.
New Haven, January 2-5, M. T. Clark, West Haven.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville, January 23-27, C. R. Bill, 335 East Monroe.

ILLINOIS

Carbondale, January 9-12, F. W. Myers.
Chicago (Coliseum), December 13-18, Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.
Chicago, January 10-16, D. E. Hale, 930 Monon Bldg.
Decatur, January 15-20, H. B. Lowe.
DeKalb, January 8-13, W. A. Hyde.
Havana, January 8-13, H. W. Chambers.
Joliet, January 8-13, A. L. Schaller.
Monmouth, January 8-13, S. L. Hamilton.
Olney, January 1-6, C. W. Marlow.
Pontiac, December 18-22, O. A. Tuttle.
Rockford, January 8-13, Theo. W. Van de Mark.
Springfield (S. S.) December 28-January 3, A. D. Smith, Quincy.

INDIANA

Bedford, January 9-12, John G. Hogan.
Brazil, January 8-13, J. C. Macdonald.
Columbus, January 29-February 3, W. Grant Kitchen.
Evansville, January 8-14, Claire C. Worthington.
Frankfort, January 1-6, Henry Wolf.
Ft. Wayne, January 17-21, J. C. Hownstein.
Indianapolis, February 8-12, Theo. Hewes.
LaFayette, January 8-13, L. J. Munger.
South Bend, January 2-7, C. R. Montgomery.

IOWA

Burlington, January 1-6, John A. Dehner.
Cedar Rapids, January 22-26, H. J. Whitfield.
Dubuque, January 4-9, Walter G. Hurd.
Marshalltown, January 1-7, C. C. Lounsberry.
Mason City, January 8-12, B. A. Wisner.
Muscatine, January 22-26, J. C. Collins.
Sheldon, January 10-12, Geo. U. Shipley.
Sioux City, December 26-30, E. P. Hunt, Jr.
Sioux City, January 2-6, E. P. Hunt, Jr.
Sioux City, January 9-13, E. P. Hunt, Jr.
Sioux City, January 16-20, E. P. Hunt, Jr.
Sioux City, January 23-27, E. P. Hunt, Jr.

KANSAS

Hutchinson, January 1-5, W. B. Powell.
Leavenworth, January 2-5, Chas. M. Swan.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, January 8-13, Ohio Falls Fanciers' Association.

MARYLAND

Washington, D. C., January 18-22, R. D. Lillie, 227 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, January 9-13, W. B. Atherton, 36 Broomfield St.

MICHIGAN

Bay City, January 24-29, R. H. Schafer.
Calumet, January 24-27, Geo. P. Balcom, Laurium.
Detroit, January 9-14, Fred M. Crowe, Owosso.
Flint, January 8-13, Neil A. Dewar.
Grand Rapids, January 16-19, John Bowstrom.
Ionia, January 20-February 2, Vera K. Williams.
Kalamazoo, January 1-6, B. L. Shutts.
Lansing, January 1-6, W. N. Sweeney.
Manistee, February 6-9, Mrs. Chas. Walters.
Muskegon, January 23-27, H. S. Nobel, Muskegon Hgts.
Pontiac, January 16-20, Levi Buck.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, February 1-6, S. B. Suydam.
St. Cloud, January 18-22, H. C. Nierengarter.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, January 8-13, E. L. Noyes.
Springfield, January 1-6, C. H. Fawcett.

NEBRASKA

Hebron, January 3-6, H. L. Boyes.

NEVADA

Reno, December 13-16, W. E. Warren.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Derry, December 12-15, E. A. Cross.
Nashua, January 2-4, E. B. Saunders.

NEW JERSEY

Millville, December 21-23, Ralph Chard.

NEW YORK

Batavia, January 8-13, C. B. Patterson.
Elmira Heights, January 10-13, H. B. Peckham.
Granville, January 22-27, D. B. Braymer.
New York City (Madison Square Garden) December 31-January 5, Charles D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J.
Oneida, January 9-12, R. H. Dewitt.
Oneonta, January 18-22, Frank Hanes.
Utica, January 15-21, L. J. Bushnell.
Warwick, January 9-11, G. A. Williams.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck, January 31-February 2, Frank Millholland.

OHIO

Amherst, January 23-27, Chas. M. Hamanu.
Ashland, January 1-6, W. H. Yunker.
Cleveland, January 8-13, J. O. Somers, Bedford.
Columbus, January 8-13, W. S. Limes.
Delphos, January 22-27, Dr. F. A. Young.
Eaton, January 29-February 3, H. E. Dalrymple.
Gallipolis, January 15-20, C. J. McCormick.

Greenville, January 8-13, T. A. Mendenhall.
Ironton, January 15-20, John McMahan.
Jamestown, January 10-13, R. H. Glass.
Kenton, January 1-6, Jno. P. Sieman.
Lima, January 1-6, J. M. Fowler.
Mt. Vernon, December 18-23, C. L. Brentlinger.
Marietta, January 22-27, T. N. Fenn.
New Bremen, January 9-13, Dr. W. J. Stappe.
Toledo, January 3-9, W. H. Wagers.
Wausegon, January 9-13, Harry L. Merrill.
Woodfield, January 3-6, Ray Kinney.
Woodville, January 24-28, A. H. Mauntler.
Wooster, January 30-February 2, A. H. Smith.

OKLAHOMA

Ada, December 28-30, T. O. Cullins.
Carnegie, January 10-13, P. C. Dawson.
Enid, January 8-13, C. F. Schultz.

PENNSYLVANIA

Blairsville, December 18-22, G. M. Wilkinson.
Corry, January 15-20, L. M. Durham.
Eric, December 18-23, C. S. Kindle.
Jeannette, January 8-13, L. A. Kearns.
Johnstown, January 8-13, J. Earl Penrod.
Kane, December 18-22, N. K. Whitehill.
New Castle, January 23-27, C. M. McCormick.
Oil City, January 24-27, Chas. R. Baker.
Pittsburgh, January 15-20, Geo. R. McDonald.
Sinking Spring, December 27-30, Adam H. Stitzel.

Union City, January 2-5, E. S. Mosher.
Uniontown, January 22-27, E. E. Endsley.
Zelenople, January 8-13, H. E. Cumberland.

RHODE ISLAND

Bristol, December 12-14, James U. Clarkson.
Westerly, December 21-23, Wm. C. Mudge.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mitchell, January 22-26, R. C. Raines.
Pierre, January 9-13, Jos. Ihli.

UTAH

Ogden, January 22-27, J. H. Shafer.
Salt Lake City, January 8-13, S. H. Sorensen.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk, January 9-13, L. C. Page.

WEST VIRGINIA

Buckhannon, January 1-5, R. F. Poling.
Charleston, January 15-20, Julian C. Byrd.
Huntington, January 22-27, Geo. Parent.

WISCONSIN

Chippewa Falls, January 23-27, J. R. Costerisan.
Eau Claire, January 16-19, A. H. Ahrens.
Fond du Lac, January 4-7, E. A. Sommerfeld.
Milwaukee, January 18-23, Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis.
Oshkosh, January 9-14, L. C. Hanley.
Sheboygan, January 3-7, Geo. L. Spratt.
Waterford, January 4-8, Alfred Noll.
Wausau, January 23-27, R. E. Hochtritt.

Madison Square Garden

Our 28th Annual Exhibition will take place
December 28, 1916-January 3, 1917.

Entries for "America's Leading Show" closes December 12th, 1916.
In applying for Premium List state whether you intend to exhibit
Poultry or Pigeons, or both. There are special blanks for pigeons.

For particulars address

CHAS. D. CLEVELAND, Secretary,

Madison Square Garden,

New York City.

AMERICA'S GREATEST QUALITY SHOW.
POULTRY, PIGEONS, CATS, PET STOCK.

THE BOSTON SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
Jan. 9-13, 1917
Entries close Dec. 26, '16
For Premium List and Entry Blanks
Address W. B. ATHERTON, SECRETARY,
36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

DUTTON'S REDS

Mr. E. M. Dutton's "Niagara strain" of S. C. and R. I. Reds have been winners at the Palace, New York, Buffalo and Rochester shows. His customers report that they are pleased with the quality of stock he sends them. During December and January, Mr. Dutton will have for sale about 400 prime quality cockerels and pullets, including both Single and Rose Comb Reds. Some time ago he wrote us that these youngsters were coming along in fine shape, and would be ready for the exhibitions by the first of December. So those who wish to buy exhibition or breeding stock, can obtain it in prime condition now. Mr. Dutton will retain his fine breeding pens with some of his best young birds. Therefore, customers who want eggs for hatching, can obtain early eggs.

We wish to add that Mr. Dutton will send birds on approval and that visitors to the Buffalo show in December will have a chance to purchase some of his birds, after inspecting them. Write Mr. E. M. Dutton, Box D, Newfane, N. Y., for full particulars, and when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

PERSONALLY ENDORSE IT

The H. I. Company of Salem, Va., has sent us a number of letters from customers who have used "Oculum," and who say it increases the egg yield. We quote two of them. Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 27, 1915.

H. I. Co.,
Salem, Va.

Dear Sirs:—

I have been using "Oculum" in the feed of my flock, as per directions, for 23 days, and have doubled my egg production in that length of time.

C. E. CORNELL,
Salix, Ia., July 17, 1916.

Dear Sirs:—

Enclosed find money order for which please send us one gallon of "Oculum." We have used "Oculum" for the last two months and have found it to produce health and vigor in our flocks, also to boost our egg yield to almost double.

See the "Oculum" ad in this issue. They will send their printed matter free, and a trial bottle for a few cents.

DO NOT LOSE THIS CHANCE

Are you interested in Reds? If you are, turn to the ad of Harold Tompkins, Box W, Concord, Mass., who breeds both Single and Rose Comb Reds of remarkable quality. This has been proved time and again in the best shows of the country. Therefore, when Mr. Tompkins writes us and says that he has the best quality this year that he has ever raised and that his next spring's matings will be the strongest he has ever owned, we can assure our readers they will be wise to place orders for hatching eggs now, also to secure some of the birds he offers for sale.

Mr. Tompkins writes that he has some 400 cockerels for sale, which he would divide into three lots, the first two being the highest grade exhibition cockerels and extra "fancy" breeders, while the third class are fine breeding birds, on which he will make an especially low price, and he says these are the best value he has ever offered. Out of his 500 pullets he can pick 50 to 75 extra choice exhibition pullets, then a large number of "fancy" breeding birds, and the others are good breeders, as he has cleared out every so-called "utility" pullet.

As first come will be first served, we recommend that our readers write without delay. Address Harold Tompkins, Box W, Concord, Mass.

MR. J. W. PARK'S PEN LAYS 1185 EGGS

Recently Mr. J. W. Parks, Box R, Altoona, Pa., wrote us that he had received word that a pen of his strain of "bred-to-and-do-lay" Barred Plymouth Rocks had won first prize in the fifth Missouri Egg Laying Contest, at Mountain Grove. That pen of birds laid 1185 eggs, which is the best record made in any of the five laying contests. A pen of his strain, in last year's contest, made a remarkable record of 134 eggs in January.

Such official evidence as that above, together with his home records, and the favorable reports from customers in this and foreign countries, make his strain name peculiarly fitting. Certainly, his Barred Plymouth Rocks are "bred-to-and-do-lay."

Mr. Parks has a number of choice pedigreed birds of like breeding, which he offers for sale. His customers report that the effect of the introduction of cockerels of his strain

into their flocks is soon apparent, for their daughters are splendid layers and the flock average immediately improves. Mr. Parks issues a large 40-page catalogue, which is sent on receipt of a dime or five red postage stamps. His catalogue and foundation stock circular will be sent free on request. When writing, kindly mention A. P. W.

Mr. W. S. Stuver, of Wadsworth, Ohio, has bred Black Orpingtons successfully for about a dozen years, winning many prizes on them. Three years ago, he sold them and imported Speckled Sussex direct from the most noted breeders of England. These he has carefully bred and this season, they show a decided improvement.

Mr. Stuver personally superintends the hatching and when the chicks are from four to six weeks old, he sends them out on a farm where they have free range until cold weather comes, and they are big, vigorous birds. He has for sale about 150 extra choice birds, which he offers at reasonable prices. He is 1st. For further information, write him, and now booking egg orders for delivery Feb. when doing so, kindly mention A. P. W.

Orange Poultry Farm, of Manhasset, L. I., N. Y., has had a very successful show season thus far with its Buff Leghorns, winning thirteen firsts, fourteen seconds, three thirds and three fourths at the leading early eastern shows. Their first prize cockerel at Syracuse, this year, had many admirers. They report that they have many fine youngsters this year that can win at any show. Readers desiring to build up their flocks, would do well to write them for prices which, we understand, are reasonable, quality of stock considered. When writing, kindly mention A. P. W.

Twenty-five poultrymen have enrolled as charter members of the La Crosse Pigeon and Pet Stock Club. Secretary D. V. Lawell, 1121 Ferry St., La Crosse, Wis., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

White Cornish

MOUNTVILLE FARMS,
Pine Road, Loudoun Co. MOUNTVILLE, VA.

BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS BREEDERS

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS—R. I. REDS—W. WYANDOTTES—BARRED ROCKS

S. C. W. AND BROWN LEGHORNS
Show and utility quality. Catalogue FREE.

RIVERDALE POULTRY FARM,

RIVERDALE, N. J.

ROSE PRINCESS REDS SINGLE

Won at New York State Fair 1st pen, 2nd and 3rd cock and 3rd pullet, also Rochester and Buffalo winners. Old and young stock of the highest quality at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RED-W-FARM,

WOLCOTT, N. Y.

ROSE COMB
R. I. REDS

THE CRIMSON STRAIN

SINGLE COMB
R. I. REDS

1916—Won 2nd Display at New York State Fair—1916

2nd hen (1st pullet, 1915), 2-5 cockerel, 2-5 R. C. pullet, 3rd cock, 4th S. C. pullet, 5th pen. Single birds, trios and pens, \$5.00 up.

CHINA HANCHETT,

VERONA, N. Y.

Correcting the Misleading Statements of the Buckeye Incubator Co.

Don't be misled—here are the true facts: The Buckeye Incubator Company brought suit, charging unfair competition against the Model Incubator Company. The Court decided that the Buckeye Company was entitled to protection only on the particular form of their stove base, and that the Model Company can make and sell the cone frustrum type of stove, equipped with thermostat, flat top and the fuel and draft openings. An injunction has not issued and will not issue, pending the Model Company's appeal.

Model Incubator Co. Sues Buckeye Incubator Co.



The Model Incubator Company is licensed, under the Adair patent of November 14, 1916, covering the coal-burning stove in combination with the canopy. The Buckeye Incubator Company infringed this patent, as we claim, and suit has been brought against it. All infringers will be prosecuted to the limit.

No injunction has been issued against the Model Incubator Company, and the trade generally will be perfectly safe in buying only from them. Send your orders now—If you are the least skeptical, we will guarantee you against any loss.

MODEL INCUBATOR CO.,

900 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

39 Barclay Street, New York City

ROESMONT CATALOGUE

One of the most attractive catalogues that has come to our desk is that of the Roessmont Farm, at Franklin, Pa., S. L. Tuttle, general superintendent. The book is illustrated with photographs of the birds and scenes of Roessmont plant, just as they appear to the camera. By the way, this farm is part of the estate of General Charles Miller, and Supt. Tuttle has set himself a high standard to reach in the breeding of their different varieties of poultry, ducks, pheasants and Bantams. We recommend that you read his ad on the cover of this issue and then send for their catalogue, which will be sent free on request. They have large flocks from which to select, and will endeavor to please every customer who entrusts an order to them. When writing, kindly mention A. P. W.

A new organization of poultrymen has been formed, and they plan to hold a poultry show in the Commercial Museum Buildings, at Philadelphia, Pa., early in February. The officers of the new organization are: President, A. A. Christian; Vice-President, Charles J. Fisk, owner of Wilburtha Farms; Secretary, T. A. Carr, Philadelphia Chamber of Com-

merce Rooms. A number of prominent poultrymen are interested in this organization, and they expect to stage a large show and to continue to hold a first-class poultry exhibition annually. Pennsylvania State College and other state institutions will assist in making the coming Philadelphia show the largest and best ever held in the Quaker City. It is also planned to have the organization embrace New Jersey and Delaware, and to call it the Tri-State Association. For further particulars, address the secretary.

The Keipper Cooping Company, 1401 First St., Milwaukee, Wis., will rent complete outfits to pen shows or will ship collapsible coops by parcel post, express or freight, as customer desires. Their illustrated catalogue and attractive price list will be furnished free on request. Their coops are made of galvanized wire, and are clean, handy and vermin proof.

The Vermont State Poultry Association will hold its twentieth annual exhibition January 16-19, at St. Albans, Vermont. For premium list, address F. W. Sault, show secretary, or M. D. Jarvis, secretary.

LANGSHANS

BROCKTON FAIR 1916, with classes full we won four firsts, five seconds, 1915 four firsts. Robinson's Langshans, South Weymouth, Mass. 12-10-7

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

LEGHORNS—R. C. BUFF.

ALL BREEDERS of Buff Leghorns should send today for a copy of the Book "The Leghorns", the last word on this popular fowl. Contains beautiful plate of Buffs in natural colors. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Send \$1.00 today for copy. May be returned if not as represented. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FISK'S ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS are Madison Square Garden winners. Catalogue. Howard J. Fisk, Box N, Falconer, N. Y. 12-2-7

LEGHORNS—S. C. BUFF

EGG-BRED BUFF LEGHORNS. (Single Comb) Elegant breeders, eggs and chicks priced right. Circular. L. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill. tf

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN breeders and fanciers should have a copy of "The Leghorns" all varieties, the latest and most complete treatise on this popular fowl. Will give you many valuable pointers on care, feeding and conditioning. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Three color plates. Postpaid \$1.00. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

FINE APRIL HATCHED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Cyphers combination heavy laying and show strain direct from Cyphers Farm this spring as day-old chicks. J. Fred Kuhlmann, Prattsville, N. Y. 3-1-7

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00 each "Barron" 286 egg strain. Free Catalogue, Satisfaction or money back. 1733 Ranch, Box 69-Route 6, Kearney, Nebr. 3-1-7

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, 25 years exclusively, pullets, hens, cockerels, finest quality. Baby chicks, hatching eggs any number, my great specialties. Henry Trafford, Binghamton, N. Y. Editor Poultry Success visited me, bought big bunch birds, will tell you this is the place to buy high grade heavy laying stock. Circulars, full information, C. N. Reynolds, Canton, Pa. 3-2-7

MINORAS—BUFF

"MINORCAS OF EVERY COMB AND COLOR" is the title of the very latest book on this breed. The author is George H. Northup, known far and wide as one of the foremost breeders and judges of the country. This well written, well illustrated book, by one of the greatest authorities, will prove valuable and instructive to all lovers of Minorcas. This book contains 160 pages and has a chapter on each of the following subjects: History of Minorcas; Hardiness of Black Minorcas; Description of Single Comb Black Minorcas the Minorca as a General Purpose Fowl; Origin of Rose Comb Black Minorcas; Progress of Rose Comb Black Minorcas; the comparative value of Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas; How to Select and Mate Minorcas; the time of year to hatch Minorcas; Hatching and Rearing Minorca Chicks; Influence of Color Breeding on Color of Eggs; Color and Development of Color in Black Minorcas; Fitting Minorcas for the Show Room; History of Single Comb White Minorcas, Rose Comb, White Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Mottled Minorcas and Barred Minorcas. Mailed, postage prepaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ORPINGTONS—BLUE

CHOICE BLUE ORPINGTONS at reasonable prices. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

ORPINGTONS—BLACK

EVERY BREEDER OF BLACK ORPINGTONS should read the Orpington Book. Tells about the Standard requirements, how to mate and breed them for best results, edited by J. H. Drevenstedt. Fully illustrated. Price 75 cents, postpaid. American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 18th of the month preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee an average monthly circulation of 35,000 copies during the year ending October, 1917. When writing to any of these advertisers, please mention A. P. W.

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

BANTAMS

ALL BREEDERS of Bantams should procure a copy of the "Bantam Book". Fully describes all varieties and tells how to feed and care for them. Just what the beginner wants to know. Send 50c. today to AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo, N. Y. tf

WHITE AND BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS the kind that win. G. E. Fowle, Danville, Pa. 3-2-7

BLACK SAMATRAS

GIPLY FACED cockerels and pullets. N. R. Wood, W. S. National Museum, Washington 3-2-7

BRAHMAS

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement. Light and Dark Brahmans, page 101. tf

SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT on page 78. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

WOOD'S LIGHT BRAHMAS win right along at both New York Shows, Boston, Chicago Coliseum, etc. Egg prices reduced and some splendid breeders at bargain prices after June 1st. Harvey C. Wood, Box 75, Bound Brook, N. J. tf

IF YOU WANT HIGH CLASS LIGHT BRAHMAS get my prices before you buy. John Blanchard, Columbus, Wis. tf

CAMPINES

ALL ABOUT CAMPINES—The new Campine book just out. 88 pages and cover. Profusely illustrated. Full page plate of Golden and Silver Campines in colors. The most complete treatise on the variety ever prepared. To breed properly you should have a copy. Price 75 cents, postpaid. Address all orders AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES. Choice stock reasonably priced. Rev. W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. tf

COCHINS

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HE PRODUCES GOOD ONES

No wonder customers of Fred C. Lisk, Box L, Romulus, N. Y., return to him year after year and recommend him to their friends, for Mr. Lisk has been breeding his strain of White Wyandottes for sixteen years, paying attention not only to exhibition fowls, but breeding for vigor and heavy laying. The result is that his birds are absolutely snow white in plumage, with fine head points, good Wyandotte shape, and in addition the females produce large quantities of eggs, both as pullets and hens, while his sturdy males stamp their offspring with most desirable qualities.

Mr. Lisk has some 500 acres, over which his birds can range, and having been successful in raising a larger number than usual this year, he can offer single birds, both old and young, and also pens for sale. He has exhibition birds that will win in strong competition. He offers to mate breeding pairs, trios or pens to suit the requirements of his customers. It is well to note that Mr. Lisk offers twenty-five good cock birds for sale.

In a recent letter he said, "This is just the time to stick to the poultry business, even if grain is high. Many have dropped out and some splendid opportunities are offered to those who have stayed in and to those who are going to take up the breeding of poultry for profit." Write Mr. Lisk at once and obtain the choice of this stock.

Special attention is called to the ad of Mr. James S. Keating of Raven Black Yards, R. R. 3, McGraw, N. Y. We regret that in

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our report of the last New York State Fair at Syracuse, we neglected to tell of the excellent winnings made by his Raven Black strain of S. C. Minorcas. He captured first on old pen, third on cock third and fourth on hens, fourth cockerel and fourth young pen. His birds have won in a number of prominent mid-west shows and their quality is appreciated. Write for further particulars and his best prices on exhibition or breeding stock.

Mr. China Hanchett, of Verona, N. Y., has purchased a new poultry plant near Syracuse, N. Y., which will accommodate 2,000 birds. Mr. Hanchett is a well-known breeder of S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, and there is a good demand for good birds of that breed. One Rhode Island breeder told us within the past few days that he had sold nearly \$2,000 worth of adult fowls this fall. If you wish to purchase some good Reds, either comb, be sure to write to Mr. Hanchett immediately for prices on the birds he had for sale. See his ad. in this issue.

A loyal band of true fanciers are deeply interested in the Mottled and Black Javas. Among them is S. W. Morton, Box 124, Albany, N. Y., whose ad appears in these columns. He writes that the American Java

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

AMERICA'S CHAMPION PARTRIDGE ROCKS. Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa. See our ad on page. Cover 1

A Few Extra Fine Partridge Rock cockerels for sale. Wm. F. Gorton, 158 Charlotte Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 1-12-6

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK breeders should secure a copy of the Plymouth Rock Book. Invaluable for beginners or experienced breeders. Edited by Wm. C. Denny. One dollar will bring a copy post-paid. Address, American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

BRED FROM TRAP-NESTED PEDIGREED LAYERS records 200 to 264 eggs per year. Snow White Rocks of exhibition quality. Early pullets and hens \$2.50, cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. E. Wadsworth, Waynesville, Ohio. 3-2-7

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EVERY BREEDER OF ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds should read the Rhode Island Red Book. Gives complete history of this popular variety. Tells how to mate and breed for best results. Edited by D. E. Hale, Fully illustrated. A standard for Red Breeders. Price per copy 75 cents, postpaid. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

OLD ACRES STRAIN SINGLE COMB REDS, steady winners at New York and Boston. Eggs, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50. Fertility guaranteed. Pullets, \$2 up. Cockerels, \$3 up. W. F. Hessert, 37 Harvard Ave., Collingswood, New Jersey. 3-1-7

ROSE COMB REDS. Bean strain prize winners at Rochester. Few choice cockerels cheap. John C. Church, Albion, N. Y. 3-1-7

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, Lester Tompkins' strain, large, givorous, firm raised birds, red to the skin, bred from Cleveland winners. A few good pullets. C. H. Exkler, Ashtabula, Ohio 3-2-7

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Association now has 18 members scattered over the country, and while that may seem to be a small beginning, he feels that with a little encouragement, other Java breeders will join the association and new friends will be made for this breed. Mr. Morton will be pleased to furnish any desired information about either variety of Javas, and will quote prices on birds and eggs on request.

The annual show of the Central New York Poultry and Pet Stock Association is to be held Jan. 15-21, at Utica, N. Y. A number of special prizes will be offered. The poultry department at Cornell will send an exhibit and lecturers. Premium lists are now ready and may be secured by addressing Mr. L. J. Bushnell, Sec'y., Oriskany, N. Y.

TURKEYS

TURKEY BOOK. Describes all varieties, tells how to mate, care for and rear, gives full instructions for exhibiting and judging. Contains full page illustrations of Bronze Turkeys in natural colors, also many other instructive and interesting illustrations. Price 75 cents postpaid. Address American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

AMERICA'S CHAMPION GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Bird Bros., Box 14, Meyersdale, Pa. See our ad on page. Cover 1.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

MICHIGAN CHAMPION STRAIN Columbian Wyandottes. Again leading winners 1916 State Fair, Detroit. Guaranteed quality breeding and laying pens consisting of 4 trap-nested yearling hens and fine January cockerel \$15.; trios \$10.; 6 hens and cockerel \$20, Arthur L. Schaack, 605 Rohms Ave., Detroit, Michigan. 3-2-7

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EXPERIENCED POULTRYMAN desires position, management of plant or gentlemen's place preferred. Excellent references. Care Poultry World. 1-12-6

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THE BELGIAN HARE GUIDE—This is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable book out on the Belgian Hare industry. It contains complete and practical information on the following and many other subjects: History and Origin; The Belgian Hare for Utility; The Belgian Hare for Fancy; The Business and its Outlook; How to Begin; Houses and Hutches; Foods and Feeding; Feeding Green Stuff; Mating and Breeding; Care of the Young; Pedigrees; Score Cards and Judging; Belgian Hare Color; Dressing and Cooking; Diseases and Remedies; Preparing for Exhibition; Crating and Shipping; Caponizing; Queries and Answers; Miscellaneous; Belgian Hares vs. Poultry; The Belgian in England; The Belgian in California; Black Belgians and Flemish Giants. This book contains 44 pages and cover, is elegantly printed on good paper, illustrated with many beautiful photo-engravings and is substantially bound. Price only 25 cts. Or with the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD one year, both 65 cts. Address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, 158 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—A representative in every town in the United States. Employ your spare time profitably. For full particulars address AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leroy E. Sands, Box W, Hawley, Pa., breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, is wintering about 5,000 birds. He has increased his incubator capacity to 15,000, as the demand for his baby chicks last year was greater than he could supply. Mr. Sands breeds from selected and trap-nested matings, and sells eggs in season and stock at all times. He makes a low price on chicks taken in lots of 100 or more. His stock is bred from males that have 200-egg dams. He has some fine yearling and two-year-old hens, also two-year-old male birds. Book your orders early.

The Illinois State Show of the American Buff Wyandotte Club will be held in connection with the Chicago Coliseum Show, Dec. 13-18. The secretary, Mrs. J. H. Poslethwait, Bloomington, Ill., extends, in the name of the club, a cordial invitation to all breeders of Buff Wyandottes to join the club, or at least, to meet them in Chicago. Members of the branch and other breeders of Buff Wyandottes are urged to make the exhibit at Chicago a noteworthy one by sending their choice birds for competition.

Chas. E. Bird, of the firm of Bird Brothers, Box 14, Myersdale, Pa., who are well-known breeders of Giant Bronze Turkeys and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, is also secretary of the National Bronze Turkey Club, and he requests that we announce that the annual meeting will be held at the Greater Chicago Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show, Chicago, Jan. 10-16. The club meeting will be held in the show room, Jan. 13. The club offers a special prize of \$5 each for the first prize Bronze turkey cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, also \$10 for best display and \$2.50 on the second and third prize birds in each class, providing there are 50 birds shown. If more than 50 are shown, the association will divide 25 per cent. of the entry fee equally

Would you like to raise some pheasants or other game birds? If so, write to Mr. John W. Talbot, secretary of the Game Bird Society, South Bend, Ind., who will be pleased to furnish the necessary information. Mr. Talbot writes us that the Game Bird Society is anxious to get in touch with persons who are interested in the preservation and increase of quail, pheasants, wild ducks, etc. He also says that quite a number of persons have undertaken the rearing of these birds and found it profitable.

The show dates of the Chenango Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association are Dec. 19-22. \$2,000 will be offered in regular and cash specials, while the merchants will donate a number of useful specials. The following judges have been engaged: D. J. Jaquins, W. F. Albers (bantams), and Prof. W. G. Krum, of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, at Cornell, who will judge the utility birds. There will be a meat type class and a table egg class. Write Wm. O. Cooper, secretary, Oxford, N. Y., for any desired information.

At Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 8-13, the Genesee County Poultry Association will hold its mid-winter show. Mr. C. B. Patterson is the secretary, and he will be glad to furnish information to those who are interested.

Jan. 3-6, the Monroe County Poultry Association will hold its fourth annual poultry show, with Chas. McClave as judge. The premium lists are now ready and may be had by addressing R. W. Kinney, secretary, Woodsfield, Ohio.

A meeting of the American Buff Leghorn Club will be held at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 11th, at the poultry show room, at 2:30 P. M. Mr. Geo. S. Barnes, secretary, requests that "All members and others interested, be pre-

sent with any suggestions they may have that will promote the interest in those egg laying machines and valuable market breed of poultry." Better join the club and get the new 80-page club book. For further information, address the secretary at Battle Creek, Mich., among the winners of the four second and four third prizes. Large, roomy coops with covered tops, will be provided for the turkeys, and there will be other special prizes, including championship ribbons. For further particulars, address Chas. E. Bird, Box 14, Myersdale, Pa.

Remember the annual meeting of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club, which will be held in connection with the Greater Chicago Show, Jan. 10-16. There will be good judges and liberal premiums and specials. Send your application for membership to the club to the president, Eugene Smith, 315 Galena Boulevard, Aurora, Ill., or to Secretary, F. O. Groesbeck, Hartford, Conn. For premium list of the show, address D. E. Hale, secretary, 930 Moan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Recently there was organized the Milwaukee (Wis.) Bantam Association, which plans to hold a Bantam show in the near future. All success to them. Secretary Roland Fritschel, 2100 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis., will be pleased to hear from all bantam breeders in that locality, who are urged to join the association and help to spread the interest in these dainty little creatures.

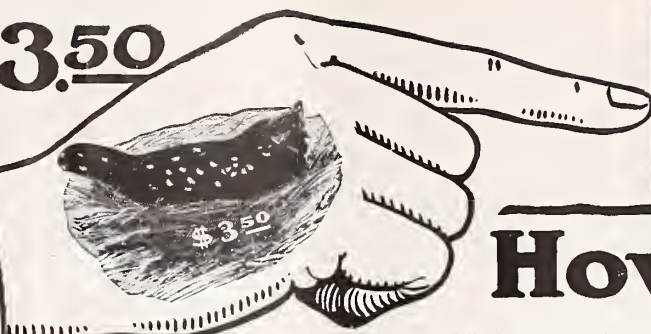
H. B. Lowe, Decatur, Ill., announces their poultry show will be held January 15-20. J. J. Klein and Chas. McClave will place the awards. Premium list and other information furnished on request.

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This \$3.50 Bird

Lays
\$21.²⁷ worth
of eggs in
One Year



How's 'at?

Mind you, this result was not produced in my own yards, but by an amateur poultry raiser, who sold most of the eggs for hatching.

Totaling up the receipts from the eggs laid by this hen in one year, the amount comes to exactly \$21.27. I have done even better than that myself.

There is no reason why you should not be able to obtain results as satisfactory as this, with a little care—and with the proper birds. Results such as this stimulate the wonderfully increasing demand for Sheppard's Famous Anconas. These par-excellent birds are constantly winning first prizes at the World's greatest shows, including London, England, and Madison Square Garden, N. Y. For nine consecutive years my birds have won three times as many first and second prizes at the nation's greatest shows as all my competitors together, so have earned the distinction of being THE WORLD'S BEST. They are famous egg machines and the greatest winter layers—with wonderful egg record of 256 average for a flock. Whether interested in winning prizes—more abundant egg yield—or beautiful, vividly alive birds for recreation purposes—write for the Sheppard Book.

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Made a great winning in young stock at the Great New York State Fair, September 1916 in the strongest class ever entered. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 2nd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pen, 1st Farm or utility flock over all American class flocks and \$15 sweepstakes special for best flock over all varieties, 51 flocks entered. Both our exhibition and utility stock are better than ever before and prices are low for quality. Mating and price list free.

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1. Brown Leghorns, White
2. White Wyandottes
3. Barred Rocks, Silkies
4. Pekins, Runners, Muscovy's
5. Mating List FREE.

ROESMONT FRANKLIN, PA.

6. See Classified Adv.
7. Cleveland Blue Ribbon winners
8. Exhibition Birds, Foundation Flocks
9. Ever better
10. Fancy fowls.

Never had so many good ones to sell as now.—H. W. Halbach.

GET THE BEST!



Whether you want a show bird that can win or breeders that can be depended upon to improve the quality of your flock, a prepotent sire or a prolific female, it will pay you to make your purchase where quality has been the watchword from the beginning—from the strain that has produced the most sensational winners in the big shows for years, from the breeder who can and will give you the best values.

In White Plymouth Rocks You Can't Beat Halbach's

The unparalleled win of my birds at the great Coliseum, Chicago Show, December 13-18, 1915, was the final link in the chain of victories that has given them the undisputed championship.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1, 2, 3 COCK | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 PULLET |
| 1, 2, 3, 5 HEN | 2, 3, 4 COCKEREL |
| 1, 3 YOUNG PEN | 1, 2 OLD PEN |

ALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the opinion of experts from every section of the country, there never has been shown to date a string of White Rocks that so nearly approached the highest ideals of the breed. And every individual was BRED ON MY FARM—is the product of years of careful breeding—represents bred-in quality, not accidental quality. It is in the BLOOD, YOU who buy of me may possess it—and it will be reproduced. I have hundreds of birds of superlative merit, closely related or directly descended from my great champions. Any one of them will breed the quality you seek. Everyone of them is vigorous, active, prepotent. Everyone of them is worth many times the price I ask for them as individuals for their breeding value alone. My thousands of satisfied patrons the world over are proof that my birds make good—invariably—in show room or breeding yard. And when I say to you that never in all my years of experience have I had so many good ones to sell as now, it means that Halbach's guarantee of satisfaction signifies more to you this year than ever before.

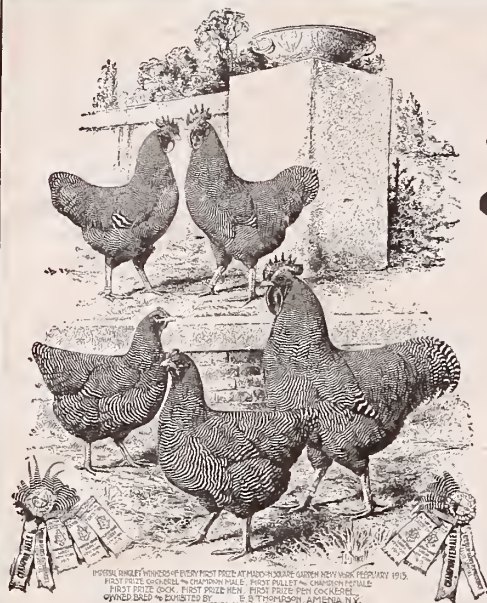
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Without exception my personal attention is given to every order. Whether you buy the lowest-priced bird on my place or an outstanding exhibition specimen, it is my honest endeavor to fill your order just as I should wish to have one of mine filled by you. And every time, if what I send is not satisfactory in full measure, my customer may return it and get his money back. Write me today for what you desire to obtain. Make up your mind to own White Rocks from the real Champion Strain and you can win. LARGE CATALOG, 20 CENTS.

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Box 5-H,

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Win at the Imperial Show of all the World, Madison Square Garden, New York, January, 1916, the following matchless record :

All Prizes and Ribbons offered on Cocks, Cockerels, Pullets and Exhibition Pens, viz.—Competition Open to the World

COCKS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

COCKERELS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

EXHIBITION PENS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

PULLETS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Winners of every first prize offered at Madison Square Garden, New York, February, 1915—first cock, first Cockerel, first pullet, first hen and first pen cockerel.

Sweepstakes Champion Male and Female. Shape and Color Specials—Male and Female. All Silver Cups and Cash Specials. More First, Regular and Special Prizes than any exhibitor of any breed. This is the Capstone to their unexampled record at New York for 28 years.

Madison Square Garden is the Recognized, Pre-eminent Quality Show of all America. It is the Center of a System Around Which All Other Shows Revolve.

My exhibit of 100 birds of supreme quality is an achievement unknown in the entries of poultry shows—unequalled in the annals of Barred Rock history.

The amazing records of all Prizes offered on Cockerels, viz., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, the last three years in succession of all prizes offered on Pullets, viz., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th for the second time at New York, both Sweepstakes Champion Male and Sweepstakes Champion Female, for the third time, at one and the same show in Madison Square Garden, declares the Imperial "Ringlets" have reached the summit of superior excellence.

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